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POLITICAL
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THE
PRESIDENTIAL FAVORITES

A POLITICAL HAND-BOOK,

CONTAINING THE PORTRAITS OF OVER TWENTY

AMERICAN STATESMEN,

TOGETHER WITH THEIR BIOGRAPHIES,

AND AN EPITOME OF

EVERY NATIONAL POLITICAL CONVENTION

EVER HELD IN THE UNITED STATES,

With Names of Nominees, and Other Political Information, indispensable to the Politician and of value to Every Citizen.

BENJ. F. BABCOCK,

AUTHOR AND COMPILER.

CHICAGO:

PUBLISHED BY BABCOCK, FORT & CO., CALUMET BUILDING.

1884.

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TO THE
PATRIOTIC IMPULSE WHICH
PROMPTS THE
CITIZENS OF OUR COUNTRY TO
ACQUAINT THEMSELVES
WITH THE LIVES
OF OUR PUBLIC MEN AND OUR
NATIONAL POLITICS,

The Author

DEDICATES THIS VOLUME.

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EXPOSITION BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILL.

Where the National Conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties are to be held in the Summer of 1884.

Republican Convention, June 3. Democratic, July 8.

INTRODUCTION:

Few people are aware of the fact, that to collate material for a volume of this character, much time and research is required. There are few public or private libraries that contain volumes that have all the facts and figures which have been collected and printed herein.

The Author and Compiler acknowledges that he is indebted to Porter's Constitutional History, Cooper's American Politics, and J. H. Martin, Esq., of Indianapolis, for many of the facts herein given.

After the political canvass of 1884 is ended, this volume will be valuable, since it presents a mass of matter which will lose nothing of its worth as the years go by, but will be useful for reference in future campaigns.

It is now launched, the author hopes, upon the sea of public favor, and he trusts that among the sketches of public men which he has given are those of the next President and Vice-President of the United States.

The book being entirely non-partisan, he cannot indicate his personal preference; but he can say, as a patriotic citizen, that he trusts the best men may win.



INDEX.

	PAGE.
Title.....	1
Dedication.....	3
Exposition Building.....	4
Introduction.....	5
CHESTER A. ARTHUR.....	6-11
S. J. TILDEN.....	12-13
JAMES G. BLAINE.....	15-18
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.....	19-23
JOHN A. LOGAN.....	24-28
JOSEPH E. McDONALD.....	29-34
ROBERT T. LINCOLN.....	35-37
ROSWELL P. FLOWER.....	38-43
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS.....	44-45
A. G. THURMAN.....	47-49
W. Q. GRESHAM.....	50-54
THOMAS F. BAYARD.....	55-57
E. B. WASHBURN.....	58-61
S. J. RANDALL.....	62-65
JOHN SHERMAN.....	66-70
H. B. PAYNE.....	71-73
BENJAMIN HARRISON.....	74-77
GEORGE HOADLY.....	78-82
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.....	83-88
JOHN G. CARLISLE.....	89-91
WILLIAM T. SHERMAN.....	92-95
GROVER CLEVELAND.....	96-99
PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.....	100-103
WILLIAM R. MORRISON.....	104-105
J. R. HAWLEY.....	107-109
Epitome of American Politics.....	110-119
Presidents Continental Congress.....	120
Presidents and Vice Presidents United States.....	120
Electoral Votes for President and Vice President.....	121-123

	PAGE.
Summary Popular and Electoral Votes 1789-1880.....	124-125
Signers Declaration of Independence.....	126
Ante-War Debts of the States.....	126
Candidates for President and Vice President.....	127
Electoral Votes to which each State has been entitled 1789-1884.....	127
Cabinet Officers of the Administrations.....	128-129
All Speakers House of Representatives.....	130
Troops Furnished During Rebellion.....	130
Expenditures by Items of War of the Rebellion.....	131-133
National Debts, Expenditure and Commerce per Capita.....	133
Rates of Wages Different Countries and Cities.....	134
Retail Prices of Necessaries of Life Different Countries.....	135
Apportionment House of Representatives.....	135
Length of Sessions of Congress 1789-1883.....	136
Civil Officers of the United States.....	136
States and Territories, when Admitted, Area, Population, etc.....	137
Troops Called Into Service.....	137
State and Territorial Governments.....	138
Comparison of Elections 1880-1883.....	139
Principal Committees XLVIII Congress.....	140
History of Corruption.....	141
Rank of States.....	142
Supreme Court of the United States.....	143
Presidents of the United States.....	144



Chester A. Arthur.

Chester Alan Arthur.

The present President of the United States, is the son of the late Rev. Wm. Arthur, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, who emigrated to this country from Ballymena, Ireland. The Rev. Mr. Arthur was a graduate of the University of Belfast, a fine scholar, a man of resolute will and positive opinions, and able and willing to maintain them. His son, President Arthur, has most decidedly proven that he is not plastic clay in the hands of any set of political owners, and may be credited with having inherited much of his father's decision of character. October 5th, 1830, while his father was pastor of a small church in Fairfield, Vermont, Chester was born.

Chester found his father's liberal education, especially in the classics, Latin and Greek, of great advantage to him in the days when he was preparing for college. His first preparation began in Union Village (now Greenwich), a pleasant hamlet of Washington county, New York, and his preparatory studies were completed at a grammar school in the sleepy town of Schenectady.

In Headley's life of Arthur I find the following, written by Hon. James I. Laurie, now a prominent lawyer of Greenwich, who formerly taught in the Academy there. Recounting, in a letter to Hon. D. R. Anthony, some of the characteristics of his former pupils, and their subsequent career, he says: "Another scholar of those days, though only about twelve years of age, was Chester A. Arthur. His eyes were dark and brilliant, and his physical system finely formed. He was frank and open in his manners, and genial in his disposition. Even at that early age he was a favorite with all who knew him. He was full of life and animation. His active abilities, his courage, and his strength of will, made him a leader among his companions. One of his sisters, an excellent and beautiful girl, died here at the old Baptist parsonage, where the Rev. Dr. Arthur resided. He afterwards graduated at Union College, and settled in the city of New York, and distinguished himself as a leading and reliable statesman. A few years ago, while he was Collector of the Port of New York, he came here to visit his old home. He was exceedingly interested in all the familiar places in and around the village, and especially in the parsonage. He went through every room, from the cellar to the roof, of the old, time-worn building. He met his early friends with great cordiality. There is no more genial, reliable, noble-hearted man in the State of New York than Chester A. Arthur."

Young Arthur entered Union College in 1845, when only fifteen years old. Out of a class of over one hundred, he was one of six who were elected members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the condition of entrance to which is the highest scholarship.

He was compelled to absent himself from college two winters during his course, to earn money to go on with his education. His father received only a small salary and had a large family to support, hence it was necessary for

Chester to, in a measure, support himself. When sixteen years old, therefore, and a Sophomore, he obtained a school at Schaghticoke, Rensselaer County, and taught there throughout the winter. While teaching he had to keep up his studies in college.

In the last year of his college course he was again compelled to teach another winter term at Schaghticoke. At the age of eighteen he graduated, having become very popular with his fellow-students, and had become a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, in the welfare of which he has since taken a great interest. After graduation, he attended a law school at Ballston Springs, for several months, then returned to Lansingburg, where his father resided, and studied law. In 1851, at the age of twenty-one, he obtained a situation as Principal of an Academy at North Pownal, Bennington County, Vermont, and prepared boys for college. Mr. Arthur having been admitted to the bar, and being possessed of \$500, gathered by strictest economy, he determined to commence the practice of his chosen profession. After prospecting for some time in the West, with a friend named Gardiner, he repaired to New York, and entered into partnership with Judge E. D. Culver, whom he had known when the latter was Member of Congress from Washington County. The law firm became Culver, Parker & Arthur, and enjoyed from the outset a large and lucrative practice. Mr. Arthur's inherited anti-slavery sentiments and his acquired legal knowledge, were both displayed in the celebrated Lemmon slave case, in which was settled the principle that slaves became free when brought into the State of New York by their masters. The decision caused intense excitement at the South, Governor Howell Cobb, of Georgia, declaring that it was "a just cause for war." In 1856 he began to take a very active part in politics in the City of New York, having previous to that date been a delegate to the Saratoga Convention, in which the Republican party had its origin. In his political intercourse he became acquainted with Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, who, while Governor, appointed him Engineer-in-Chief on his staff. Becoming interested in the State Militia, he was made Judge-Advocate-General of the Second Brigade, thus acquiring some military knowledge, which was soon to stand him in good stead. The day after the commencement of actual war at Fort Sumter, Mr. Arthur was summoned to Albany by the Governor, who requested him to immediately establish in New York City, a branch Quartermaster's Department, and to take charge of the same. While occupying this position, General Arthur displayed the greatest energy, organizing power and executive ability. From almost nothing, so to speak, he had to create equipments, uniforms and supplies for an army of men, hurriedly gathered, and to be as hurriedly sent to the front.

His conduct of this department elicited general approval and the warmest commendation. He was economical in his purchases, and not even his enemies ever accused him of making a cent out of the millions he disbursed; even gifts offered him by contractors he refused with contempt. The inauguration of General Seymour, in 1863, deprived General Arthur of his office; but upon retiring therefrom, his successor, S. V. Talcott, in a report to the Governor, acknowledged that the department was well organized, and the system of labor and accounting perfect. When General Grant ran for President, he became President of the Central Grant Club, of New York, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee,

November 20th, 1871, President Grant appointed him Collector of the Port of New York. The office came unsought and was with much hesitation accepted. In 1875 he was reappointed, the Senate unanimously confirming him without reference to a committee—a compliment never given before except to ex-Senators. He was the first Collector of the port ever re-appointed for a second term. In 1878 he was succeeded by General E. A. Merritt, and returned to the practice of his profession. In 1879 he was chosen Chairman of the Republican State Convention ; and in June, 1880, was nominated for Vice-President, at Chicago, and in November elected. In the winter of 1879 he had the misfortune to lose his wife, a daughter of the heroic Captain W. L. Herndon, U. S. N. President Garfield having expired on the night of the 19th of September, 1881, Mr. Arthur, upon notification, immediately took the oath of office as President. His course and action since he became President is a part of our present political history. It is sufficient to say that the office is honestly and creditably administered, and that as a Chief Magistrate of a great nation, Mr. Arthur bears himself with great dignity and firmness, and gives no occasion for the slightest political or social scandal.

In personal appearance and bearing he has few equals, being of good size, compactly built and erect carriage. His elegance of demeanor and gentle manliness of character, seem not to be so much acquired as inherited. As some one has aptly remarked, he has the instincts of a gentleman and cannot help being one.



Samuel J. Tilden.

This distinguished gentleman was born in New Lebanon, Columbia County, New York, February 9, 1814. His grandfather had settled there in 1790, and he was descended from stock that came to this country and settled in Massachusetts about 1630. Governor Tilden was liberally educated, and in 1837 entered Yale College, being in the class with such distinguished men as Hon. W. M. Evarts, Chief Justice Waite and Edwards Pierrepont. Attended law school at Columbia College, New York City, and was admitted to practice in due course of time. In 1846, he was elected a member of the Assembly from New York City, and gave such satisfaction as a legislator that he was chosen a member of the Constitutional Convention, serving on the Committee on Canals and Finance. His law practice became very extensive and lucrative, as he became the trusted counselor of many large corporations and wealthy people, and a trustee for the bondholders of some of the larger western lines of railroad. In 1860, Mr. Tilden exerted himself to avert the Civil War; but when the blow came he supported the Government.

In 1866, he was chosen Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, a position in which he displayed his remarkable organizing powers; and in 1867, was a leading member of the Constitutional Convention, serving with distinction on the Finance Committee. He was indefatigable in his labors for judicial reform, helping to organize the Bar Association, which had for its object the correction of judicial abuses. When the Tweed ring had New York by the throat, and it became necessary to break its hold, Mr. Tilden threw himself into the breach, and determined to effect the punishment of those officials who were guilty of defrauding the city treasury. Here he rendered invaluable services by his masterly analysis of the accounts of the Broadway Bank, showing conclusively how the culprits had shared the spoils, and furnishing the legal proof which made their conviction possible.

In 1872, Mr. Tilden was again elected to the General Assembly, where he continued his exertions in the cause of reform. His name had now become so much a synonym for clean public service, the Democratic party, September 16, 1874, nominated him for Governor, and he was elected over so distinguished a man as General John A. Dix. When the National Democratic Convention met at St. Louis, June 28, 1876, Mr. Tilden was nominated for President on a platform which he had indicated, if not dictated. The election was so close, Congress was called upon to decide the question, and the result was the famous Electoral Commission, which decided, eight to seven, that Hayes was elected. A majority of the popular vote was undoubtedly cast for Mr. Tilden, and, although he acquiesced in the decision of the Commission, he never believed it was just. Since that time Mr. Tilden has resided quietly in New York City and at Greystone, on the Hudson River. In 1880, he declined to have his name used as a candidate for the Presidency, though the nomination was certain, if he would accept.

Mr. Tilden was never married.



Samuel J. Tilden.



James G. Blaine.

James Gillespie Blaine.

If there is one man in this country who has attracted public attention, more than another, during the past decade, that man is the subject of this short notice. He was born at the Indian Hill farm, West Brownsville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1830. His great-grandfather, Ephraim Blaine, was a Colonel in the Pennsylvania Line, and Commissary General during the Revolutionary War, or at least that period from 1778, to 1783. James G. Blaine was educated principally in Washington County, though he lived for a time during his boyhood, in the family, at Lancaster, Ohio, of that eminent statesman, Thomas Ewing, late Secretary of the United States Treasury. With his cousin, the present General Thomas Ewing, he was for a time under the tutelage of an Englishman named William Lyons, a brother of the elder Lord Lyons, and uncle of the late British Minister at Washington. After a full course of study at Washington College, Pennsylvania, which he entered in 1843, where he was specially distinguished for his mathematical ability, he graduated in 1847.

His first vocation was teaching, becoming a professor in the Western Military Institute, at Georgetown, Kentucky, a few miles from Lexington. Here he spent two years, training his mind for the logical reasoning for which he is noted. Meantime he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania, but never practiced the profession. At this period of his life he was a frequent contributor to newspapers and magazines, having an inherent love for the profession of journalism.

In 1853, he went East, instead of West, as the late Horace Greeley advised Hon. J. B. Grinnell, and located in the Pine Tree State. Here he assumed the editorship and control of the *Kennebec (Maine) Journal*.

Upon the formation of the Republican party, in 1854, he threw himself into the cause, and in 1855, was noted as a political speaker. The late Governor Kent, of Maine, wrote of him as follows: "Almost from the day of his assuming editorial charge of the *Kennebec Journal*, at the early age of twenty-three, Mr. Blaine sprang into a position of great influence in the politics and policy of Maine. At twenty-five he was a leading power in the councils of the Republican party, so recognized by Fessenden, Hamlin, the two Morrills, and others then and still prominent in the State. Before he was twenty-nine, he was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization in Maine—a position he has held ever since, and from which he has practically shaped and directed every political campaign in the State—always leading his party to brilliant victory. Had Mr. Blaine been New England born, he would probably not have received such rapid advancement at so early an age, even with the same ability he possessed. But there was a sort of Western *dash* about him that took with us Down-Easters; an expression of frankness, candor and confidence that gave him from the start a very strong and permanent hold on our people, and, as the foundation of all, a pure character and a masterly ability equal to all demands upon him."

In 1858, he was chosen to the Legislature, where he served four years, the two last as Speaker of the House. In 1862, he was chosen a Representative in Congress, and from his entry into that body dates his national reputation. His fellow-members were not long in finding out that "the man from Maine" was fully able to measure lances with the best men in Congress. His mind was fully equipped, he had a remarkably retentive memory, a constitution that enabled him to do a vast amount of work, and, withal, was earnest in his convictions and not afraid to enunciate his belief. Mr. Blaine has never been accused of evading responsibility, or the expression of his opinions on any public question. In short, he is, and always has been, a positive man.

When only thirty-nine years of age, in the year 1869, he was chosen Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, having, since the death of Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, been regarded as the leader of his party upon the floor. Mr. Blaine distinguished himself by his thorough knowledge of parliamentary rules, his quickness, firmness and impressive manner. He held the Speakership until March, 1875, and, at the close of each Congress, was complimented most cordially by both parties for his impartiality.

In 1876, the Democracy having got control of the House, he was defeated for the Speakership by Hon. S. J. Randall. The history of the war and reconstructive legislation, could not be written without large mention of James G. Blaine. His hand was visible in all his party's measures, and his power was what brought to fruition many of the most important measures of that stormy period. One of his greatest speeches was entitled "The Ability of the American People to Suppress the Rebellion." This was delivered when the clouds seemed darkest, and when our people were most depressed, but its force carried conviction and nerved many an aching heart to renewed courage and hope. In fact it proved such a powerful document when printed, it was used for campaign purposes in the canvass of 1864.

In 1876, Mr. Blaine was the most prominent candidate of his party for the Presidential nomination. At the Convention, which was held in Cincinnati, he was placed in nomination in a speech by Col. Ingersoll that fairly thrilled and captured the Convention. On every ballot, except the last, he received the highest number of votes, but was finally beaten by his opponents uniting upon Gov. Hayes, of Ohio. Among the very first messages of congratulation that Gov. Hayes received, was one from the "Plumed Knight," and in the canvass which followed no one did more than Blaine, to win success for the ticket.

In July, 1876, Hon. Lot M. Morrill, having been appointed Secretary of the Treasury, the Governor of Maine appointed Mr. Blaine U. S. Senator. In the Senate he proved "infallible in history and impregnable in debate;" but his energy and vehemence better fitted him for leadership in the more turbulent House.

Again, in 1880, Mr. Blaine was a candidate for the Presidency, and would have won it without doubt but for the candidacy of Gen. Grant. Again a compromise of his opponents consolidated the vote upon Gen. Garfield, but not until Mr. Blaine had advised his supporters to transfer their allegiance to Garfield. Soon after Garfield's election he notified Mr. Blaine that he was the choice for Secretary of State, an office which he accepted, resigning his seat in the Senate. His letter to President Garfield accepting the trust was one of the manliest ever written by a political chieftain to his chief. Upon Garfield's untimely death he tendered his resignation as Secretary of State to President Arthur, and was succeeded by Hon. Theodore T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey. Since that time Mr. Blaine has not sought political honors, but rather has lived quietly in Maine and Washington, recruiting his health and spending much of his time in literary work.

Mr. Blaine is a married man, has quite a family of children, and is, without the slightest doubt, a model head of a family. A constant attendant of the Congregational Church, he brings no disrepute upon the religion which he professes.



Thomas A. Hendricks.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks.

The subject of this sketch was born September 7, 1819, on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio. His father, John Hendricks, was born in Western Pennsylvania, being a member of a family of one of the first settlers in Ligonier Valley, Westmoreland County, where he took an active interest in public affairs, serving his neighbors in town and county offices as well as, with honor to them and himself, in the State Legislature. The mother of Thomas A. Hendricks, was of Scotch descent, her maiden name being Jane Thomson. She was a granddaughter of one John Thomson, a Scotchman who emigrated to Pennsylvania anterior to the Revolutionary war, and gained considerable celebrity by an address to the Scotch people, in which he set forth what he believed to be the advantages of America, as to soil, climate and institutions. His character led many Scotch to emigrate to the Cumberland Valley, where they formed a considerable settlement between Carlisle and Chambersburg. John Thomson was every inch a man, having abundant intelligence, thrifty habits, direct in his speech, earnest in conviction, and imbued with that patriotism that made us a free nation. Through his family, which was large, and his influence upon others, he made himself felt in his day and generation. When the tocsin of war sounded to arms, several of his sons marched with Washington, to free this land from the British yoke. Such men are almost always perpetuated by descendants who become noted, and he has been no exception to this general rule; his Calvinistic faith, even, has followed his vigorous stock.

The wife of John Hendricks and her niece were the only members of the Thomson family who emigrated West, the other branches of the family being found principally in and about Pittsburg and Philadelphia. When Thomas A. Hendricks, was six months old, his parents removed from near Zanesville, Ohio, to Madison, Ind., on the Ohio River. William Hendricks, an uncle of Thomas A., was living at Madison, being then a Member of Congress and enjoying the full esteem and confidence of the people of Southern Indiana. A few years later he was elected Governor, and at the end of his gubernatorial term became United States Senator. Through his good sense and high character, Indiana was brought into good repute, and began to take the rank to which her position entitled her.

The father of our sketch was appointed Deputy Surveyor of Public Lands under Gen. Jackson's administration, and became widely known and respected. In 1822 he removed to the interior of the State, and held the first title to a quantity of land; upon a portion of which Shelbyville is now built. Upon a gentle hill in the heart of a beautiful forest, he built a brick homestead which yet stands in good preservation, in full sight of the little city of Shelbyville. This home soon became noted for its hospitality, for the social worth and learning of its occupants, and was the attraction which drew to it the leading

citizens of the young State. In those days all the people of worth and distinction in that portion of the country, were at one time or another entertained within its walls; and it is fair to presume that then and there the young lad, who was destined in after years to fill so considerable a portion of his State's and the Nation's history, learned lessons useful in after life.

At this fireside the orthodox minister loved to come; he was sure of an earnest welcome, for he found in John Hendricks and wife, people earnest in their convictions and zealous for the right. To quote: "The presiding genius of that home was the gentle wife and mother, who tempered the atmosphere of learning and zeal with the sweet influences of charity and love." "Essentially clever and persistent, she was possessed of a rare quality of patience, which stood her in better stead than a turbulent, aggressive spirit." Those who analyze the character of Thomas A. Hendricks will find that he has as a birth-right these traits of his mother to a large degree. Together with his brother and sister, he attended the village school from which his brother Abram passed to the University of Ohio, and, after graduating, became a Presbyterian minister, while Thomas A. entered the college at South Hanover. After graduation he began the study of the law at home under instruction of Judge Major. From early boyhood he had displayed a fondness for legal discussions, often attending court when a mere lad in order to hear the discussions of counsel. After a considerable period of study at home he journeyed to Chambersburg, Pa., where, in the office of his uncle, Judge Thomson, he completed the course necessary for admission to the bar, and returned home and was admitted to practice at Shelbyville. He did not at once step into a large practice, but gradually it increased and with it his reputation as a good counselor, clear reasoner and learned advocate. From the year 1848 his legal life has been closely interwoven with his political, and it is impossible almost to separate the two.

In this year he was elected to the Legislature, serving one term, and declining renomination. In 1850 he was chosen delegate, without opposition, to the convention to alter the Constitution of the State. Associated with with him as younger members of the body were Judges Holman and Hovey, and the late Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax; and, like them, he took an active and prominent part in the deliberative proceedings. In 1851 he was elected to Congress from the Indianapolis District; was re-elected, and in a third canvass suffered defeat. He had hardly settled down to the practice of his profession after his unsuccessful political campaign, before President Pierce, without solicitation from him, appointed him Commissioner of the General Land Office. This mark of the President's confidence was entirely unexpected, but he entered upon the trust imposed with zeal, and, although the duties of the Land Department were at this time exceedingly onerous, the sales, entries and grants being larger than ever before in our history, his administration of the office was acknowledged as being the ablest in its history.

After four years' service as Commissioner he returned to Indiana, and in 1860, ran for Governor, to be beaten by his competitor, Col. Henry S. Lane. Two years later, in 1862, the Democrats obtained a majority in the Legislature, and in recognition of Mr. Hendricks' services, elected him United States Senator. His service in the Senate covered the entire war period, and although on the minority side of the Chamber, he voted for the earnest

prosecution of the war, differing with the administration only on the question of conscription, rather favoring enlistment and a fair bounty. At the close of the war he held that at no time had the States in revolt been out of the Union, and were therefore entitled to full representation in Congress. He had moved, in 1860, to Indianapolis, and in 1862, had formed a law partnership with Mr. Oscar B. Hord, which, in 1866, was extended to a cousin, Col. A. W. Hendricks, the firm being known as Hendricks, Hord & Hendricks. At the expiration of his term in the Senate, he returned home to rest, hoping to quietly resume the practice of the profession he loved; but in 1872 the Democrats, against his earnest protest, nominated and elected him Governor. He was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1873, and his administration of the office called forth but little criticism, it being acknowledged upon all sides that it was able and honest.

In the exciting political conflict of 1876, he was the nominee of his party for the Vice-Presidency, carrying his own State by over 5,000 majority. Although he and his party believed that Tilden and Hendricks were elected, the Electoral Commission formed to decide the question, decided that Hayes and Wheeler were the men, in which decision Mr. Hendricks acquiesced, though doubting its justice.

In the summer of 1877, Gov. Hendricks, accompanied by his wife, made a tour of Great Britain, Germany and France, and upon his return to America resumed the practice of the law. Gov. Hendricks married, in 1845, Miss Eliza C. Morgan, who lived near Cincinnati, Ohio, and is the granddaughter of the late Dr. Stephen Wood, a prominent citizen and early settler of Hamilton County. They have had one child, a son, who lived to be three years old. Of commanding figure, good address, high attainments and with warm attachments, a pure record and great dignity of character, Gov. Hendricks is, without doubt, one of our ablest men and an idol of the Democracy.



John Alexander Logan.

John Alexander Logan is of Irish stock, his father, Dr. John Logan, coming to this country from Ireland three years before the birth of the General, an event which occurred February 9, 1826.

With the exception of attending schools in the neighborhood, in an intermittent fashion, owing to the fact that no regular schools existed in the settlement, his early or preparatory education was derived from the teaching of his father. Having laid the foundation, he entered Louisville University, and in due course graduated.

Upon the declaration of war with Mexico, John A. Logan promptly enlisted as a private soldier in the Illinois Volunteers, and was chosen a Lieutenant in the First Illinois Infantry. He did good service, becoming Quartermaster and Adjutant of his Regiment. At the close of the war he returned home, and in the fall of 1848, began to study law in the office of his uncle, Alexander M. Jenkins, formerly Lieutenant Governor of Illinois.

In November, 1849, he was elected Clerk of Jackson County, and while discharging his official duties completed his law studies, and after attending a course of law lectures in Louisville, receiving a diploma, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice with his uncle. He became almost immediately successful and popular, for we find that in 1853, he was elected to the State Legislature, and in 1854 to the office of Prosecuting Attorney of the Third Judicial District of Illinois, holding the office until 1857. Mr. Logan was re-elected to the State Legislature in 1853, 1856 and 1857, and in 1856, was a Presidential Elector on the Buchanan and Breckinridge ticket. In 1858, he was nominated and elected a Representative to the Thirty-sixth Congress, as a Douglas Democrat, and re-elected by a large majority in 1860.

A most ardent Democrat and an earnest supporter of the "Little Giant," when the bugle blast of war swept Northward from the South, he declared his willingness to "shoulder his musket to secure the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln."

In July, 1861, during the extra session of Congress, his patriotism was so greatly aroused by the sight of Illinois troops going to the front, he left his seat in the House, and joined the troops on their way to meet the enemy. He marched bravely into the first battle of Bull Run, under Col. Richardson, fought in the ranks, and was among the last to leave the ensanguined field. In August of the same year, he returned from his home to Washington, resigned his office as a Representative, and dedicated himself to his country's cause for the term of the war, unless sooner killed or disabled.

He immediately organized the Thirty-first Illinois Infantry, and September 21st, was made its Colonel. In November, the regiment had its first baptism of blood at Belmont. Here he had his horse shot under him while leading a successful bayonet charge. With Grant he made the campaign which resulted in the taking of Forts Henry and Donelson, but was so severely wounded at the assault upon the latter, he was disabled for



John A. Logan.



several months. As soon as convalescent he reported for duty to General Grant, at Pittsburg Landing, March 5, 1862, and was immediately appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He bore a conspicuous part in the movement against Corinth, and performed efficient service in guarding the railroad line to Jackson, Tennessee.

During the summer of 1862, he was repeatedly urged to "run for Congress," but his reply was worthy a hero, "I have entered the field to die, if need be, for this government, and never expect to return to peaceful pursuits until the object of this war of preservation has become a fact established." His personal bravery and military skill was so conspicuous in Grant's Northern Mississippi movements, where he commanded a division of the Seventeenth Army Corps, under Gen. McPherson, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, Nov. 26, 1862. He was present in every fight, his daring bravery animating his men at Fort Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill and Vicksburg. He was in command of McPherson's center June 25, when the assault upon Vicksburg was made, immediately following the mine explosion. His column led the entrance into the city, and he became its first military Governor.

In November, 1863, Gen. Logan succeeded Gen. Sherman in command of the Fifteenth Army Corps; and the following May he joined Sherman as the Georgia campaign was opening. Logan led the advance of the Army of the Tennessee at Resaca, whipped Hardee's trained veterans at Dallas, and drove the enemy from Kenesaw Mountain. July 22, he was in the fierce battle before Atlanta, which cost the gallant McPherson his life. In his report of the battle, Gen. Sherman said: "Gen. Logan succeeded him (McPherson), and commanded the Army of the Tennessee, through this desperate battle with the same success and ability that had characterized him in the command of a corps or division."

In the autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, he returned to Illinois, temporarily, to take part in the Presidential campaign, doing yeoman service for the re-election of Abraham Lincoln. He then rejoined the army, and accompanied Sherman in his "March to the Sea," and continued with him until the surrender of Gen. Joseph Johnston, April 26, 1865. Gen. Logan took command of the Army of the Tennessee, the 23d of October, tendering his resignation just as soon as active service was over, being unwilling to draw pay unless on duty in the field. President Johnson quickly tendered him the mission to Mexico, which he declined.

The Republicans of his district sent him to the Fortieth Congress, where he served in the impeachment trial of President Johnson. Re-elected to the Forty-first Congress, he was made Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. In this committee he was of great use to the nation, his experience in the field having been invaluable to him in regard to military legislation. He was re-elected to the Forty-second Congress, but before it was time to take his seat, the Illinois Legislature chose him United States Senator for the full term, commencing March 4, 1871. At the commencement of the third session of the Forty-second Congress, he became Chairman of the Military Committee, succeeding Vice-President Wilson.

At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Illinois, to practice law in Chicago. He had not got fairly settled, however, before he was again elected U. S. Senator, and took his seat March 18, 1879; his present term

will expire March 3, 1885. He led the Illinois delegation in the National Convention held in Chicago in 1880, and was one of the most determined of the 306, who followed the fortunes of "The Old Commander," Gen. Grant. Gen. Logan is a brilliant debater, and having taken his position, never beats a retreat. He has made many bright speeches which have attracted national attention, and by his course in the Fitz John Porter case has riveted the eyes of the people upon him. His wife, who was Miss Mary S. Cunningham, of Shawneetown, Ill., and to whom he was married Nov. 27, 1855, is a worthy helpmate, and is almost as popular in Illinois as her distinguished husband. The General has been foremost in all legislation for the benefit of the soldiers of the late war, and possesses the confidence of the late rank and file to a remarkable degree. Whatever may betide him politically in the future, it is very certain that for all time his name will shine bright in the galaxy of heroes of the late war.





Joseph E. McDonald.

Joseph Ewing McDonald.

Joseph Ewing McDonald, was born in Butler County, Ohio, on the 29th of August, 1819. His father, John McDonald, was of Scotch extraction, a native of Pennsylvania, and by occupation a farmer. He was a man of sterling worth, determined, industrious and self-sacrificing. He died when the subject of this sketch was still in infancy, thus depriving him of his main support and counsel, and casting on him for the future many burdens and responsibilities. His mother, Eleanor Piatt McDonald, was a Pennsylvanian. Her ancestors were French Huguenots, who located first in New Jersey, and afterwards settled permanently in Ohio. She was a woman of a superior order of intellect—her standards all high, her influence always elevating. Her highest ambition was a mother's—to educate her children and make each a worthy and useful member of society. She was a woman of refined tastes, a pleasant writer, and for the amusement and advancement of her children, wrote many sketches and scraps of song. She and her husband were both earnest members of the United Presbyterian Church. Several years after the death of John McDonald, she was married to John Kerr, at Fairfield township, Butler County, Ohio. Mr. Kerr was a native of Ireland, a frugal, industrious farmer, always out of debt, a just and courteous neighbor, a firm but kind parent, and the father of seven children—four sons and three daughters. He moved with his family to Montgomery County, Indiana, in the fall of 1826, entered land and opened a farm. He was a member of the Old-school Presbyterian Church. He died in 1856, at the residence of the subject of this sketch, in Crawfordsville, Montgomery County, Indiana. Joseph was seven years of age when, in 1826, his parents located in Montgomery County, then an almost unbroken forest. He remained on the farm until the age of twelve, excepting two years spent at Crawfordsville attending school.

Such time as he could command from his labors on the farm, was occupied in pursuing a course of study, which aided much in laying the foundation for the eventful future in store for him. At an early age he conceived a strong love for the law, and when ten years old he had determined upon making that profession his life work, at the cost of any personal hardship or sacrifice. In his twelfth year the ambitious aspirant for future honors at the bar, became an apprentice at the saddler's trade, at Lafayette, Indiana. In that capacity he served five years and nine months, excepting three months spent in attending school. For fidelity to their interests, his employers released him from the last three months of his apprenticeship, which time he spent in prosecuting his studies. Following the resolution made before going to learn a trade, he still pursued his studies with vigor at such times as he could snatch from work or rest. He had already become quite proficient in the English branches and rudiments of learning. His favorite study was history, in which he became well versed, and which he retained and quoted with readiness and accuracy. During his apprenticeship he had access to

the extensive and well-selected library of Dr. Israel T. Canby, who was then receiver of the public moneys of the land office at Crawfordsville, Indiana. This opportunity was well improved, and he was prepared before leaving there, in 1838, to enter upon advanced fields of knowledge. At the age of eighteen years, he entered Wabash College at Crawfordsville, and began the study of the higher branches of learning with success, supporting himself mainly by plying his trade at such times as it was possible to do so. He continued his studies at College till the spring of 1840, except for a short period in the spring of 1839, when he acted with the engineer corps of the state of Indiana, who were then surveying the bed for the Wabash and Erie Canal. In 1840, he entered Asbury University, at Greencastle, Indiana, and remained six months, returning to Crawfordsville, where he remained for the rest of the year, and taught school one term. In the spring of 1841, he went to Williamsport, Indiana, taking a position as clerk in the store of James McDonald, his brother, where he resided one year. In the spring of 1842, he began the study of law at Lafayette, Indiana, with Zebulon Beard, one of the first lawyers in the State, as his preceptor. He advanced with rapid strides in his chosen profession, his quick and firm grasp of its principles being remarkable. He was admitted to practice, upon examination before the Supreme Court of Indiana, consisting of Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan, in the spring of 1843. He was nominated for the office of prosecuting attorney before he received his license to practice, and was elected to that position at the August election following, over Robert Jones, a Whig and a prominent member of the Lafayette bar.

This was the first election of that class of officers by the people, they having formerly been chosen by the Legislature. On the 25th of December, 1844, he was married to Nancy Ruth Buell, at Williamsport, Indiana. She was the daughter of Dr. Buell, a practicing physician and surgeon, and a woman of lovely character, devoted to her family, and conspicuous for her quiet and thorough benevolence. The issue of this union was Ezekiel M., Malcolm A., Frank B., and Annie M. McDonald, afterwards Mrs. Caldwell, who died June 2, 1877. He was re-elected prosecuting attorney over Robert Evans, a prominent lawyer and politician, in August, 1845, serving in all a period of four years. In the fall of 1847, he moved to Crawfordsville and entered on the practice of the law, where he lived until 1859. He was elected to the thirty-first Congress, from the old Eighth District, in August, 1849, and served one term. In 1856 he was elected Attorney General of Indiana, being the first chosen to this office by the people, and was re-elected in 1858, serving in all four years. He was not a candidate for a third term. In the spring of 1859, he removed to Indianapolis and entered upon the practice of the law, forming a partnership with Addison L. Roache, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Indiana. In 1864, Mr. McDonald was nominated for Governor of Indiana by the Democratic State Convention, and made a joint canvass with Oliver P. Morton, the Republican nominee. At the election he received six thousand more votes for Governor than the State ticket did in 1862, when the entire Democratic State ticket, together with a majority in both branches of the General Assembly, was elected. Mr. Morton was elected, however, by nearly twenty thousand votes. In 1868, E. M. McDonald became the law partner of his father, and the next year Addison L. Roache retired from the firm. E. M. McDonald died January 1st, 1873. Frank B.

McDonald, his youngest son, has since become the law partner of Mr. McDonald. Senator McDonald's wife died on September 7th, 1872. On the 15th of September, 1874, he married Araminta W. Vance, of Crawfordsville, who died February 2, 1875. Throughout his entire life he has strictly adhered to his resolution to follow the law, and make a success of his profession. He has been engaged in some of the most important cases that have been tried in the State since his admission to the bar. Among the early cases which created excitement throughout the State was *The State versus Sidney Owens*. The defendant was charged with murder by poison. The prosecution was conducted by Judge Gregory, of Lafayette, and Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville, aided by a strong public prejudice. The case was successfully defended, much to the surprise of the entire bar. He was of counsel for the defendants in the celebrated case of the *United States versus Bowles, Milligan and Horsey*, tried for conspiracy and treason by a military commission at Indianapolis, and sentenced to be hung. The case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where several important constitutional questions arose as to the relation of the general government to the States, the war power of the government and the rights of the citizen. The defendants were released by the Supreme Court. He was of counsel for the defendants in the noted case of *Beebe versus The State*, in which the Supreme Court decided that the enactment which was known as the Maine Liquor Law was unconstitutional. He was also in the widely-known case of *The State versus Abrams*, charged with complicity in the horrible "Cold Springs" murder, tried in the Marion County Criminal Court. He was one of the attorneys for the parties who assailed the constitutionality of what was known as the Baxter Liquor Law. In the Supreme Court of the State and the Federal Court he has taken an active part in many important cases; one of the most important being the case of the *Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company versus The Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central Railway Company*, in which were involved a net-work of railroad interests and large sums of money, depending upon the validity and construction of a ninety-nine years' lease. He made the principal argument for the objectors in the count of the electoral vote of Louisiana, before the Electoral Commission appointed to determine the result of the Presidential election of 1876. Mr. McDonald thinks that the creation of this commission was the exercise of a doubtful power in a case of apparent necessity. Joseph Ewing McDonald was elected to the United States Senate for six (6) years, to succeed Daniel D. Pratt, and took his seat March 5th, 1875. He was Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, and the second member of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, ranking as one of the best lawyers of that body. He is, and always has been, a firm, consistent Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, as personified in the political life of Andrew Jackson. He believes the true idea of American Democracy is to preserve, unimpaired, all the rights reserved to the States respectively, and to the people without infringing upon any of the powers delegated to the general government, by the Constitution; and that constitutional government is of the first importance and a necessity to the perpetuity of the American Union. He believes in the virtue of the people, and in their ability and purpose to maintain their institutions inviolate against the assaults of designing men. He was a member of the Senate Committee which visited New Orleans, to investigate the count of the vote of

Louisiana in the contest of 1876. He was also on the Teller-Wallace Committee, to investigate frauds in elections in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He was Chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1868, and of the Democratic State Central Committee during the campaign of 1868 and 1874. As an orator, both at the bar and on the hustings, he is cool, logical and forcible; as a citizen, he has the confidence and respect of all who know him, regardless of political creeds. He has traveled extensively in his own country, and is thoroughly acquainted with its institutions and people. In religion he is a Christian, and a member of the Episcopal Church. He is regarded by all parties as a statesman of acknowledged merit. His views are broad and comprehensive on all questions of public interest; not a man of expedients, but stating his views clearly and boldly, leaving the result to the candid judgment of the people. The opinions of his most bitter opponents are never treated with disdain. Few men have enjoyed the uniform confidence of their fellow citizens to the extent that he has. For his steadfastness of purpose, his honest desire of accomplishing what is best, the people have given him a home in their hearts, and bestowed upon him the greatest honors. Their confidence has never been betrayed or sacrificed for personal aggrandizement. The writer of this brief sketch has had evidence of this constantly forced upon him, during an intimate knowledge of the subject for many years. It must, in truth, be said that his marked characteristic is his uniform sincerity, which inspires universal confidence. Confucius recognized the worth of such a man when he said: "Faithfulness and sincerity are the highest things." Carlyle wrote of one with such virtues: "I should say sincerity, a great genuine sincerity, is the first characteristic of all men in any way heroic."





Robert T. Lincoln.

Robert Todd Lincoln.

This distinguished gentleman, now Secretary of War, and the only member of Garfield's Cabinet who was continued under President Arthur, is the eldest and only surviving son of our martyred President, Abraham Lincoln. Robert T. Lincoln, was born in Springfield, Illinois, August 1st, 1843, and there spent his early boyhood days. At seven years of age he entered the Academy of a Mr. Estabrook, where he studied for three years. He then entered the Illinois State University at Springfield and studied six years, or until 1859, when he was sent east to Phillips' Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, one of the oldest, most noted and best schools of New England. At this academy he made preparation for admittance to Harvard University, and in one year successfully passed his examination. At college he was known as a good scholar, excelling in Political Economy, History and kindred branches of education, in the choice of which the University permitted the gratification of individual taste. Among his classmates he was very popular, being appointed Chairman of the Class-Day Committee. The "Hasty Pudding Club" also appointed him Vice-President. He graduated in 1864, and after a vacation of two months entered the Harvard Law School. Here he studied four months, when he left Harvard, to accept a position on General Grant's staff as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General. He held this position from February 20, 1865, to June 10th of same year, when, the war being practically over, he resigned and began again the study of the law in Chicago.

February 26, 1867, he was admitted to the bar, and at once formed a co-partnership with J. Y. Scammon, an old friend of his father's, under the firm name of Scammon & Lincoln. This firm was of short continuance. On the 24th of September, 1868, he was married to Miss Mary Harlan, the daughter of Senator James Harlan, of Iowa. The ceremony was performed at Washington, D. C., by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the autumn and winter of 1872, he traveled in Europe, returning to Chicago to form a law-partnership with Hon. Edward S. Isham, which firm continued until Mr. Lincoln was called to Washington, by President Garfield, in March, 1881.

While pursuing his practice in Chicago, he was elected Supervisor of South Chicago; was delegate from Cook County to the Illinois State Convention, at Springfield, for the nomination of delegates to the Republican National Convention, held at Chicago, June 2, 1880. In this election he was chosen one of the Presidential Electors for the State. Early in 1881, he was appointed by the Governor of the State one of the trustees of the Illinois Central Railroad.

From 1872, to 1880, Mr. Lincoln steadily grew in the estimation of the people of Chicago and Illinois, and had he cared to press himself for office could undoubtedly have had his choice. He is known as a wise counselor, a discreet business man, a good friend, a model citizen, and most estimable husband and father. His course since he has been Secretary of War, has won for him the approval of the citizens of the country and the highest esteem of the officers of the Regular Army. While he may be, and undoubtedly is, indebted to his father's fame for much of his popularity, it is nevertheless true that he possesses many of the traits which made Abraham Lincoln illustrious.

Roswell P. Flower.

There is something essentially American, in the life and character of the gentleman who is the subject of this sketch. The United States, has given rare opportunities to men with courage, honesty of purpose, integrity and energy, to achieve success. The bulk of our public men and those who have legitimately achieved fortune, have been men with the above characteristics, and Mr. Flower is *sui generis* one of that stamp. He is of the people, and his success as a business and a public man has come of his devotion to right and his tenacity of purpose.

Roswell Pettabone Flower was born in Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y., August 7, 1835, and is consequently not quite 49 years of age. He is descended from English stock, one Lamrock Flower having emigrated from that country to Connecticut, settling in Hartford in 1766. Roswell P. Flower's father, Nathan Munroe Flower, was fifth in descent from Lamrock Flower, and was a native of New York State. When Roswell was about eight years of age his father died, leaving his family poor, which compelled Roswell to labor, when not in school, to help support the family. At the early age of fourteen, he got a position in the village store at the munificent salary of \$5 per month; and at sixteen, he graduated with honors from the High School in his place of residence. During the next two years he labored hard in a variety of manual employments, contented that he was the means of aiding others as well as supporting himself, and storing his mind with useful facts while so laboriously employed. At eighteen he removed to Watertown, in the same county, where he found a better opportunity to employ his talents and more congenial and remunerative employment. Attracting attention by his worth, he was made clerk in the post-office, a position he held for six years. At the expiration of that time, he began business for himself as a jeweler, in which he continued uninterruptedly and successfully for ten years. At this juncture in his affairs, his brother-in-law, Henry Keep, died, leaving a large property, valued at \$4,000,000. Mr. Keep, was a noted railroad magnate and it was no easy task to care for his estate; but the task devolved upon Mr. Flower, compelling him to remove to New York City, where he has since resided. For several years Mr. Flower has been prominent in financial circles, being the head of a large banking firm. Without obtruding himself upon the people in political matters; and without being in any manner an office-seeker, his character and abilities became so well recognized, his fellow-citizens in the fall of 1881, elected him upon the Democratic ticket, to represent them in the Forty-seventh Congress. Mr. Flower was opposed by a man with unlimited means, the Hon. William Waldorf Astor, the regular nominee of the Republican party, in a district which was confessedly sure of being carried by any reputable man of that political faith. Mr. Astor never dreamed that he could be defeated; in fact, he expected to receive several thousand majority, and probably no



Roswell P. Flower.



one was more surprised than he at Mr. Flower's election. In a speech in Congress, Mr. Flower said in relation to his election, "I can say for myself, I made the plain statement in my canvass, that I would not purchase a vote if I never came to Congress ; and that is the reason I came here." Mr. Flower's record as a Representative is clear and clean ; when he participated in debate, he spoke to the point, and when he voted, he voted conscientiously. As a business man in Congress, he commanded respect and was influential because of his directness and sound judgment of financial and business matters. He was a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency. Among the bills he introduced was one to fix the duty on malt at 25 cents per bushel, and one to provide for the refunding of excess of duties assessed and collected on importations of raw sugars. He also introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, giving the President power to veto separate items in appropriation bills. Petitions and papers presented by him included petitions in favor of an International Convention to adopt a common meridian, from the Meteorological Society, the citizens of New York, and the Marine Association of that city ; a petition to restrict Chinese immigration, from business men of New York ; and petitions from the New York German Society and working men of that metropolis, asking for the better protection of American citizens abroad.

A contemporary notes the fact, as worthy of record and of imitation, that, despite usage to the contrary, and the urgent advice of acquaintances, fellow members with him in Congress, Mr. Flower refused to vote on the only question affecting his interests arising throughout the two sessions, namely, that of discrimination against foreign mined iron ore.

His speech on the bill to restrict Chinese immigration is probably as effective an argument against the position taken by those who opposed the bill, as was ever delivered. In common with all his speeches, it is remarkably compact in expression, and brief. He deprecated the unrestricted competition of coolie labor with that of American citizens, as being entirely in the interests of capital, the Chinaman being a mere automaton worked to augment the gains of capitalists, and having, as a rule, no interest of his own while in the United States, beyond the pittance earned by him during a term of residence in this, to him, foreign land. In his speech on the bill to reduce the national revenue taxes, Mr. Flower advocated the abolition of all such, with the exception of those on distilled spirits. He uniformly voted and spoke in favor of economy in expenditures by the government, and made a very notable argument against the last River and Harbor bill, which was passed over President Arthur's veto, much to the disgust of the people. His remarks enforced the duty of considering the rights of the poorer classes in this country to relief from the excessive taxation which created a yearly surplus of more than a hundred million dollars. "One hundred million of dollars of money," he observed, "arbitrarily placed at the disposal of a government, and which it must devise ways and means to spend, is sufficient to overturn every foundation of democracy and blast every principle of honest administration." Speaking against the bill for the appointment of the Tariff Commission, Mr. Flower said : "When the people are being unnecessarily mulcted of a million every three days, there is no excuse for procrastination in the arrangement of preliminaries for their relief," and urged the fact that such a commission, consisting of an "irresponsible body of men," after

having worked over the matter given them to investigate, must, as a matter of course, finally return it to the House in much the same state as before. The duty of Congress, therefore, was to act promptly and without irresponsible assistance, whatever information was accessible to a commission being also at its command. Mr. Flower's wisdom and foresight in the presentation of his views on economy in the use of public money appear strongly in the condemnation of the opposite policy expressed at the polls in the election of 1882. In one of his most effective speeches, he gives weighty reasons in support of the House Joint Resolution, No. 267, introduced by him, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, giving the President the power to veto separate items in appropriation bills.

At the close of his term, Mr. Flower returned to the Treasury the sum of \$458.50, being the amount overpaid him on account of salary and mileage as a member of the Forty-seventh Congress, thus refusing to receive public money for time necessarily expended in attention to his private business. In this action he conformed strictly to the provisions of a statute scarcely known, much less regarded.

Owing to the general admiration which Mr. Flower's career in Congress had excited, in the fall of 1882, he was prominently named as eligible for the nomination to the Governorship of New York State. Newspapers opposing his nomination thereupon assailed him as a representative of the railway and bond-holding interests, and the phrase, "Jay Gould's Candidate," was applied to him by certain organs of opinion whose research is not equal to their "enterprise." Mr. Flower took no notice of those attacks, which were left unanswered until months after the convention which nominated Grover Cleveland, as candidate for the executive office of the Empire State. It was then published, as carefully ascertained by one of the leading newspapers in New York State, that Mr. Flower had taken care, previously to taking his seat in Congress, to free himself from all such private business interests as could interfere with the impartial discharge of the duties he was about to assume. He resigned the Presidency of one railroad and the Vice-Presidency of another, and sold the railroad stock, in his possession, of lines respecting which any Congressional action might be taken, as, for instance, the Union Pacific, of which he sold stock to an amount involving an immediate loss of ten thousand dollars. Moreover, during his term in Congress, he refused the Presidency of a railroad, for the same conscientious reason which had led him to make other sacrifices, in order that the work he was doing for his country should be entirely removed from the possibility of his being accused, or suspected, of seeking his private advantage therein. These and similar facts in the story of Mr. Flower's connection with politics, lead naturally to the expression of satisfaction that in him not only the people of the Empire State, but of the whole country, possess a Democratic statesman whose knowledge, experience, prudent judgment, high character and popularity might be made available in conspicuous public service at a future time. He occupies a prominent place in the public regard, and his physique, which indicates both vigor and endurance, is promising of capacity for hard work during many years.

Mr. Flower is a splendid type of our conservative business men, illustrating in public life the economies which underlie national, as well as personal, thrift. If nominated and elected to the Presidency, there is no doubt but

that our financial policy would be prudent and the government administered economically. So well is this understood by such men as ex-Gov. Tilden, and other leaders of the democracy, Mr. Flower is their favorite for the Chief Magistracy. It is a high honor for a man so young as Mr. Flower, to be the favorite of the most distinguished men of his party, acknowledging by their fealty, that he possesses a sterling character and accomplishments of the highest order.

Mr. Flower is a married man with one surviving daughter of three children born to him. He is gentle, affable and benevolent in an eminent degree. The record of his benefactions would be too long for our present purpose. Among them was his erection and gift of the St. Thomas Home, on Fifty-ninth Street, to New York City, of which the structure alone cost about fifty thousand dollars. It provides educational facilities and opportunities of general advancement, and includes reading-rooms, two libraries and a lecture hall. To St. Thomas Chapel, which adjoins the home, Mr. Flower gave five thousand dollars in the interest of the poor of the locality. At Theresa, his birthplace, stands a beautiful Presbyterian Church, built by Mr. Flower in affectionate memory of his parents, and given to the services of a denomination to which he does not belong. Mr. Flower is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His benevolent features are a just index to the sympathy and beneficence which characterize him and make him universally beloved.



George F. Edmunds.

The subject of this sketch was born in Richmond, Vt., February 28, 1828. His father was a thrifty and hard-working New England farmer, of strictest Puritanical habits; his mother was of Quaker descent, with the gentleness which comes from that origin. As soon as old enough he was sent to the public schools, and after awhile had the benefit of a private tutor. He very early in life developed a fondness for study and intellectual effort, being able to master easily and readily the lessons which were given him. While yet in his teens, he showed the possession of a natural aptitude for the law, and determining to pursue that profession, entered upon his studies with great assiduity, and completed them with perfect success. In 1849, when only twenty-one years of age, he was admitted to the bar. While his study of the law had been in Burlington, as soon as admitted to practice he returned to his native town, and entered the office of his brother-in-law, A. B. Maynard. Here he remained until 1851, when he removed to Burlington, and was soon in the full tide of success. Distinguished as a boy for maturity of mind and expression of thought, when matured he was no less noted for his readiness of wit and strong intellectual qualities, making him early in life a peer among the most notable lawyers of New England. In August, 1852, Mr. Edmunds was married to Miss Susan Marsh Lyman, daughter of Hon. Wyllis Lyman, of Berlin, Vt., a lawyer of considerable repute. At the end of five years of exclusive devotion to his profession he was induced to enter the political arena; but from the first has never *sought* political honors. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1854, 1855, 1857, 1858 and 1859, three years of which he was Speaker of the House. In 1861 and 1862, he was State Senator and presiding officer *pro tempore*. When Solomon Foot's seat in the United States Senate became vacant, by reason of his death, Mr. Edmunds was appointed to the vacancy, taking his seat April 5, 1866. The Legislature elected him for the remainder of the term ending March 4, 1869. He has been three times re-elected, and is one of a very few who are in that body whose tenure of office is secure; for unless disabled physically or mentally, or elected to a higher office, Vermont will undoubtedly do herself the high honor of continuing her distinguished son in the National Council for an indefinite period.

He was elected a member of the Electoral Commission in 1877, and in consequence of his great legal knowledge, succeeded Lyman Trumbull as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, a post which he still retains. In the contest with Andrew Johnson, he proved conservative and moderate, his influence being exerted to allay the inflammation of the public mind. The initiation of the Electoral Commission and the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill were carried largely through his efforts. Senator Edmunds is not an eloquent speaker, but he is fluent and convincing. He is a man to speak to thoughtful men, and convinces by the symmetry of his thoughts and the logic and truth which pervades his utterances. He is ready in repartee, and a master in the skill of extemporaneous argument; is noted for his keen sarcasm and drastic humor; but he scarcely ever goes so far as to break personal relations with any of his fellow members of the Senate or bar. Mr. Edmunds is unalterably opposed to all underhand work or irregular proceedings, and no man alive would even dare to approach him with a dishonorable proposition. When Senator Anthony's health failed, his brother Senators wished to elevate him to the dignity of President of the Senate, but he declined to act only so long as absolutely necessary. He never log-rolls for office; honors so far have sought him, and so it will be until the end.



George F. Edmunds.



Allen G. Thurman.

Allen G. Thurman.

This gentleman was born in Lynchburg, Virginia, November 13, 1813. In 1819, he removed to Ohio, where he received an academic education, studied law, and was admitted in 1835. He was a nephew of the distinguished statesman, Hon. William Allen, who for many years represented Ohio in the United States Senate, and later was elected Governor over General Noyes. Mr. Thurman soon acquired a large practice, his mind being highly analytical and judicial, properties which give to a clientage the largest confidence. The Democracy of his district, recognizing his aptitude for public affairs, nominated and elected him to the Twenty-ninth Congress. In 1851, he was elected a member of the Supreme Court, and from 1854 to 1856, was its Chief Justice. No man who ever sat on the bench in the Buckeye State, gained greater respect for learned and impartial decisions than Judge Thurman.

In 1867, he was the candidate of his party for Governor, but was defeated. In 1868, he was elected United States Senator for the term 1869 to 1875. In 1874, he was re-elected for the term which ended in 1881. In the Senate he was a laborious worker, and, although a partisan, eminently fair. In fact, his character and bent of mind does not admit of his being bigoted. He was a leading member of the Judiciary Committee, and on the Committee on Post Roads and Post Offices. In 1876, he was prominently mentioned as a candidate for President; but the Tilden wave engulfed him with the others.

There are few men noted in party politics, with so clean a record as Judge Thurman; and but few whose advance to the Chief Magistracy, would give confidence to all classes that we would have a clean and pure administration.



Walter Q. Gresham.

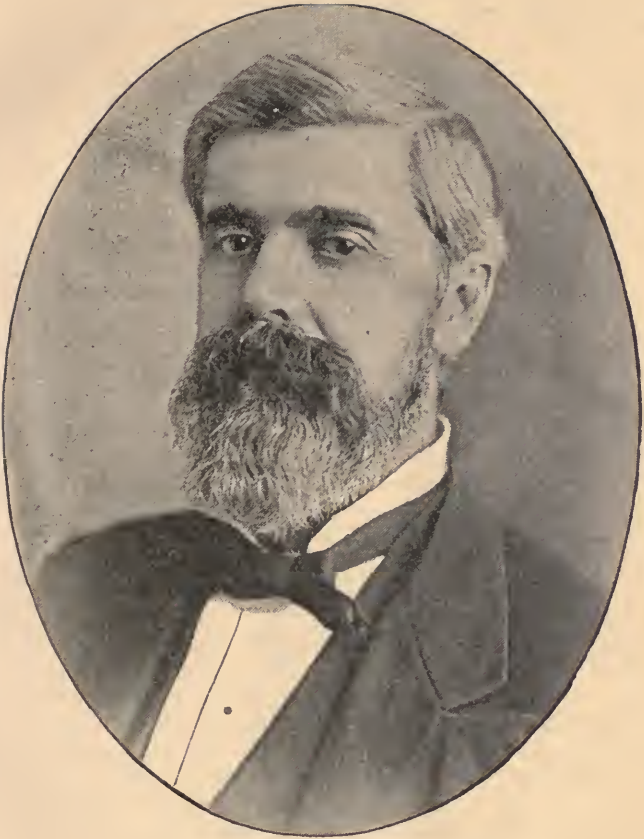
Our history as a people is full of examples of what can be accomplished by ambitious and intelligent young men, whose only fortune at first consists of good health, energy, integrity and oneness of purpose.

In fact, a large proportion of our historical characters have been the scions of poverty—not wealth. They have had to work while studying, have had to learn to deny themselves in youth that they might have fame and world'y plenty in the closing days of life. Among those whose early life was a struggle but who have achieved national reputation, we find Walter Q. Gresham, now Postmaster-General of the United States. Of him a personal friend, who knows him well, writes as follows :

Walter Q. Gresham, was born near Corydon, Harrison County, Indiana, on the river, about one hundred miles (air line) down stream from the place of Senator Harrison's birth, and in the same year—1833. In his early days his father, as Sheriff of the County, was killed while serving a warrant. The family was left in moderate circumstances. Young Gresham, was educated at the County schools, and afterward at the State University at Bloomington, but did not remain long enough there to be graduated. He read law in Corydon, a village which enjoys the distinction of having been the capital of the State, for a time, until Indianapolis was located. Mr. Gresham practiced law there uninterruptedly until 1860, when he was elected a member of the Legislature, and as chairman of one of the military committees took a prominent part in war legislation. Near the beginning of the war, he enlisted and went to the front as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment. He was afterward promoted to be Colonel of the Fifty-third Indiana, and served in the siege of Vicksburg in charge of a brigade. After the siege he was, on Grant's recommendation, appointed a Brigadier General. He was with Sherman before Atlanta, commanding a division of Blair's corps. It was at this time, 1864, that he was wounded. It was in the leg, below the knee. He stopped at New Albany, Ind., on his way home, so severe was his wound, and it was a year before he entirely recovered, the recovery leaving him with a sag in his stride, a little noticeable now when he walks. He was breveted a Major General in 1865.

He remained in New Albany, where he began the practice of law and kept it up till 1866, when he was appointed State Agent, his duty being to pay the interest on the State debt in New York city. In the same year, and two years later, he contested that district for Congress with the late Michael C. Kerr and was beaten both times. Nothing discreditable this, for it was a forlorn hope and he was simply called on to lead it, as General Harrison was called on to lead the forlorn hope of the State campaign of 1876.

In the army General Gresham won the regard of Grant, who as President, in 1869, tendered him the Collectorship of the Port of New Orleans. This Gresham declined and continued the practice of law at New Albany.



Walter Q. Gresham.

But soon after this episode there was a vacancy on the bench of the United States District Court for Indiana. There was a large number of applicants for the place, among whom was not Walter Q. Gresham. He, indeed, at the time was busy getting signatures to a petition for the appointment of his law partner, Judge Slaughter.

It is related that when President Grant was looking over the list of applicants and hearing their virtues eloquently set forth by the late Secretary of War, Rawlins, he turned suddenly, with: "Rawlins, doesn't Walt Gresham live in that district?"

"Yes," said Rawlins.

"That settles it," said Grant. "If there is anything for which Gresham is available, it goes to him," and to Gresham's surprise, notice of his appointment came in due time. He at first said he wouldn't take it, because he had been urging his partner for the place, but the latter had the good sense to understand the situation and positively refused to have the place if he could get it, and urged Gresham to accept that which had so honorably come to him. He did so, finally, and served until April of last year, when he was, in a manner equally unsolicited, tendered the position of Postmaster General. His career since then is well known.

It is difficult to give a general estimate of Gresham as a lawyer, while a particular estimate would be but the testimony of admiring friends or vengeful enemies, each equally worthless. His law practice never was prominent enough for a general estimate. In its early years it was in the little country village of Corydon, which by the last census had not 800 inhabitants. In its later years he practiced in the small town of New Albany, which in 1880, had a population of 16,423, and he ceased practice there fifteen years ago. It is just to say that he was a fair lawyer, as any one knowing his force of character would feel. As a judge he has been a good one. It is conceded by members of the bar who are unfriendly to Gresham, that his aims were high and his intentions honest; that he manifested at times too much impatience and had a tendency to "cut across lots" and jump at conclusions, so that by natural temperament he was not perhaps what could be called an ideal Judge, but that he was ideal in the integrity of his purpose.

As a public speaker it is again difficult to estimate General Gresham, for his long service on the bench has afforded him opportunity for so little of it; but it is said by those who remember his Congressional candidacies, that he had much sledge-hammer force and impetuosity.

His political status is somewhat difficult of definition. He could not as a Judge fittingly take active part in politics, and did not; but the independence of his character enabled one to find where he was if he was sought. Whether he acquiesced in the condition of things from 1872, to 1876, cannot be so clearly stated, as can be the fact that he was a "Bristow man" in 1876. Whether this sprang from dissatisfaction with the status, opposition to a third term, personal sympathy with Bristow, or official sympathy with his efforts to smash the "whisky ring," some of the cases springing from which were tried in Gresham's court, cannot well be said, and indeed, may easily be left unsaid. Suffice the fact he wanted to see Bristow nominated for President in 1876.

About two years later he was the orator upon the occasion of a Grand Army Reunion at Chicago. He delivered a very good oration and one that

was filled with much per-fervid eulogy of Grant, who was about that time making his world-famous tramp for the third term. The speech ranged Judge Gresham in the ranks of the third-termers. Since then, beyond a quiet and short-lived effort for the Senatorship in 1880, Judge Gresham was absorbed in his judicial duties until President Arthur made him Postmaster General.

Mr. Gresham is a man of great force of character, much aggressiveness and push. His temperament is rather hot than cool. He has a firm grip and is inclined to rule. He himself is ruled much by his impulses. Sometimes erratic he takes frequent counsel of his feelings rather than his judgment. Manifestly, such a man makes enemies; manifestly, also, he makes friends. Gresham has many of both, but this must be understood rather in a private than in a public way, for Mr. Gresham's public life has consisted of fourteen years in a court room.

In person General Gresham is a man of splendid appearance. The full height in stature, broad but spare and angular, masculine in his impressions. A "shock" head of silver-gray hair, a high forehead, heavy dark eyebrows, piercing black eyes, a square nose, which protrudes from his face rather than being graded up by his cheeks, which are rather flat, the whole bearing strongly marked lines. He has a square, strong jaw and his face is covered with shortish iron-gray whiskers. He walks with a good deal of a stride, and those who know he has been wounded, can see it in a limp, although his movements, which are angular, rather tend to conceal it.

His domestic relations are lovely. There are two children, Mr. Otto and Miss Kate Gresham. During their residence in Indianapolis, the Greshams, with a social position of the very best, lived rather quietly.





Thomas F. Bayard.

Thomas Francis Bayard.

This distinguished gentleman, is of a distinguished family, the Bayards being to Delaware, much the same as the Adamses are to Massachusetts. Thomas F. Bayard is the fifth in direct descent who have occupied the office of U. S. Senator from Delaware. In 1647 Nicholas Bayard, a French Huguenot, emigrated to the New World, coming over with his brother-in-law, Peter Stuyvesant, the last of the Dutch Governors of Manhattan. Nicholas Bayard was the ancestor of James Bayard, who, after graduating at Princeton College, studied law in Philadelphia and commenced its practice in Delaware. In 1796 he was elected to Congress as a Federalist. In 1801 President Adams nominated him Minister to France, but he refused the appointment. As a leader in the Jeffersonian party he did much to elect the author of the Declaration of Independence to the Presidency. In 1804 James Bayard succeeded his father in the United States Senate, holding his seat until President Madison appointed him one of the Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Ghent. His son, Richard Bayard, was U. S. Senator, 1836 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1845. James Bayard, brother of Richard, was also elected U. S. Senator in 1851, 1857, 1863 and 1869, and was for a long time Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He resigned on account of failing health, and was succeeded by his son, the subject of this sketch, who has held the office uninterruptedly since 1869.

Thomas F. Bayard was born at Wilmington, Delaware, October 29, 1828. He early entered the Flushing School, under the management of Rev. A. L. Hawks, D. D., its able founder. Thomas F's early ambition was to be a successful merchant, and he pursued his studies to that end. Subsequent examination of the matter led him to abandon the purpose, and he commenced the study of the law. In 1851, he was admitted to the bar of the state, and commenced practice at Wilmington. For two years he made the city of Brotherly Love (Philadelphia), his home, when he returned to Wilmington, where he has since resided. In 1853, Mr. Bayard was made United States District Attorney, but disliking the service, he resigned after occupying the position one year. From this time on, or until 1869, he devoted himself to his profession. March 4, 1869, he succeeded his father as U. S. Senator. He was a member of the Electoral Commission of 1876, and one of the favorite candidates for the Presidency in 1880, receiving on the first ballot of the National Democratic Convention, one hundred and fifty-three votes. As a debater he is listened to with interest, and is regarded by his compeers as a first-class lawyer and able statesman. In the Senate he is very influential, his high character and rare abilities being recognized.

Elihu Benjamin Washburne.

This illustrious member of the celebrated Washburne family, was born at Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, Sept. 23, 1816. He is the third son of the late Israel Washburne, Sr., and in common with his other brothers inherited the mental activity and indomitable will of his father. He attended the common schools of the vicinity, and obtained the groundwork of a good English education; but it was not until after he had worked hard to learn the printer's craft, that he attended the academy at Kent's Hill, Readfield, Maine, where he completed a classical course. He then studied law at Hollowell, Me., and attended law lectures at Harvard University, after which he was admitted to the bar. His service "in the art preservative of arts" was in the office of the *Kennebec Journal*, where, while learning a trade which might secure for him a living in the future, he studied hard and stocked his mind with much and varied information. A bright young man attends a pretty good school, when he works in a country newspaper office at the case. This, we think, Mr. Washburne will admit to be true.

After being admitted to practice, he concluded that the growing west was his proper field, and consequently removed to Galena, Ill., then, relatively to the population of the State, a more important place than at present. Here Mr. Washburne formed a copartnership with Charles S. Hempstead. His solidity of character, good morals, learning in the law, and kindly nature, won him warm friends, for in 1852 he was nominated to Congress, from what then constituted the leading Illinois district. His opponents chuckled over the thought of the easy time they would have in getting away from the young man from Galena, but when the vote was counted the smile disappeared, as Mr. Washburne was the coming man.

His course in the House of Representatives won the approbation of his intelligent and critical constituency, for he was re-elected continuously until 1868, being, when appointed Secretary of State by President Grant, the "Father of the House," or the oldest member in consecutive service. In the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses, he was Chairman of the Committee on Commerce; in the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth he held the same chairmanship, was a member of Joint Committee on the Library, and Chairman of Special Committee on Emigration. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was continued as Chairman of the Commerce Committee, Special Committee on Death of Abraham Lincoln, member of Committee on Rules and Chairman of Committee to Investigate the Memphis Riots. He was a warm friend of General Grant, from the beginning of the General's service as a Captain in the State service, and rendered that illustrious man most important service. He was the author of the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General for the especial benefit of General Grant. When Grant was



Elisha B. Washburne.

elected President, Mr. Washburne was given a cabinet position, that of Secretary of State, but preferring a residence abroad, he was a few days afterward confirmed as Minister to France.

At the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, Mr. Washburne was requested by the latter government to assume charge of the German residents in Paris and France. He remained at his post during the entire war, and also during the days of the Commune. Every other foreign Minister deserted Paris, leaving him to protect all foreign nationalities, and how well he did it, has been attested by various governments, notably the German. In this trying period, Mr. Washburne showed heroic qualities, and did far more to ennoble American citizenship than any single man in a battle of the late war. No man in the United States is more popular with the Germans than Mr. Washburne, and, as for that matter, with all classes of our adopted citizens, for they have not forgotten the stormy days when the mob ruled in Paris, and nought prevented the destruction of their brethren but the brave American who, standing beneath the legation flag, bid the hunted ones welcome. Mr. Washburne served eight years and then returned to Illinois, to make Chicago his home. In 1880, he was mentioned far and wide for the Presidency, and had he not have discountenanced the talk and remained loyal to the fortunes of General Grant, there might possibly have been a different ending to the last Republican National Convention.

There is not and never has been aught of the demagogue displayed in Mr. Washburne's official career. No man has ever accused him of any form of jobbery, and no representative of the people in the popular branch of the National Legislature, worked harder to have the government carried on in the simple and economical way of earlier years, than Elihu B. Washburne.



Samuel J. Randall.

Samuel J. Randall, of Philadelphia, who represents the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania, in the United States Congress, is a son of the late Josiah Randall, a man well known, and whose memory is pleasantly preserved in the city of "Brotherly Love." He was for many years a man of influence in Pennsylvania politics, being first a Democrat, then an admirer and follower of Henry Clay; but when the Whigs became largely anti-slavery in their views, he again embraced the democratic faith, and so remained.

Samuel J., was born in Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1828, where he received a good academic education, pursuing his studies with a view to mercantile life. His school days over, he entered the counting-room of a mercantile house; but his father's training had developed in him a fondness for political life, and the duties of a merchant were perforce rather distasteful. In 1856, he accompanied his father to Cincinnati, to assist in the nomination of Buchanan. For four years Mr. Randall was a member of the City Council, familiarizing himself with city politics and making the acquaintance which was afterward to push his political fortunes. In 1858, he was elected to the State Senate, of which he was a conspicuous member. When, in the spring of 1861, the civil war began, Mr. Randall was in the Legislature and was also a member of the "First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry," which took its name from a company formed in 1774. Immediately after the fall of Fort Sumter, the troop tendered its services to the Government, and were accepted May 13, 1861, for the period of ninety days. The troop was attached to the Second U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Colonel, afterward the famous General, George H. Thomas. They were assigned to the command of Gen. Robert Patterson. Mr. Randall was Sergeant, acting as Quartermaster of the company, but was soon promoted to the position of Cornet. He served faithfully for three months, and when the troop returned home it was thanked in letters from the Governor of the State and the War Department.

In 1862, Mr. Randall was elected to Congress from the Third District, and has been continuously re-elected since. During his first term he was a member of the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings; his second term he served on three committees, viz.: Banking and Currency, and Retrenchment and Expenditures in the State Department. In the Forty-first Congress, he was a prominent member of the Committee on Elections and of the Joint Committee on Retrenchment. Having gained considerable celebrity for his parliamentary skill, in the Forty-second Congress he was a member of the Committee on Rules, his colleagues being Speaker Blaine, ex-Speaker Banks, General Garfield and S. S. Cox.

In the Forty-third Congress, when the majority attempted to pass what was known as the Force Bill, Mr. Randall, though on the minority side, determined to defeat it. To do this he had to resort to every device for obstruction known to parliamentary law. With invincible determination, he



Samuel J. Randall.

pursued his tactics, and his friends catching his spirit, assisted as best they could, and the bill was defeated. From the moment of this consummation, S. J. Randall was a famous man.

The next Congress was Democratic, and his party outside of the House expected to see him elected Speaker. By a combination between Western and Southern members, the chair was given to Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana. Mr. Randall's appointment to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations followed, which gave him his first real opportunity to impress his views upon the country's legislation. He proved to be a master of details in all departments of the government, and while some of the measures he proposed were radical departures from the existing status, his views were generally acquiesced in at the last.

In the summer of 1876, Speaker Kerr died, and when Congress assembled in December, Mr. Randall was selected as his successor. There was a Providence in his selection at that time, for his speech when he took the chair indicated that he would be firm and just, and that no revolutionary action would be taken by the House with his consent or connivance. Congress and the people were excited over the Presidential question, and even after the Electoral Commission had decided, there were those in the House who proposed to filibuster and prevent the announcement of the result until Congress should expire by constitutional limitation. While he could filibuster when necessary to defeat a bill he considered injurious to the country, he was fully as able to choke off obstruction when the country was in peril from it. Mr. Randall remained Speaker until 1881, being succeeded by Mr. Keifer, Republican, of Ohio. When the present Congress assembled, Mr. Randall and John G. Carlisle, were the principal competitors before the democratic caucus, for nomination as Speaker. Mr. Carlisle being chosen, appointed Mr. Randall, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. No one has ever had the hardihood to accuse Mr. Randall of venality. He is a partisan and a hard hitter politically, but he is open and above-board and honest.



John Sherman.

There was something strong and self-perpetuating to an uncommon degree, mentally and physically, in the old Puritan stock. A large share of the American families which have for generations showed the possession of extraordinary faculties of mind, trace their ancestry back to the hardy men and women who, for conscience sake, landed on the shores of New England during the first three-fourths of the Seventeenth century. Among those who came within that period to settle the new world, was Anthony Stoddard, and directly from him is descended the subject of this sketch.

John Sherman was born at Lancaster, Ohio, May 10, 1823, being the eighth son in a family of eleven children. His grandfather, Taylor Sherman, who was born in Connecticut, was a distinguished scholar and jurist, and married Elizabeth Stoddard, a lineal descendant of Anthony Stoddard, who emigrated from England to Boston in 1639. Charles Robert, their son, father of John and General W. T. Sherman, was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1810. The same year he married Mary Hoyt, of Norwalk, and removed to Lancaster, Ohio. In 1823 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of the State, and died while holding that office. In fact, his fatal illness, cholera, came upon him while he was seated upon the bench engaged in the trial of a case. The Judge left eleven children and a widow in straightened circumstances, their largest dowery being the good name of the father and the good will entertained for his children by the influential men who had been his friends. These friends came and took charge of several of the children. John's first recollections were connected with the gradual scattering of the family, until only three remained with his mother.

In 1831, a cousin of his father took John to his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he remained four years, attending school. At the age of twelve, he returned to Lancaster, and entered the academy to prepare himself for college. At the end of two years he was far enough advanced to enter the Sophomore class. Want of means and a desire to be self-supporting, changed the current of his life, for he obtained a position as junior rodman in the corps of engineers engaged on the Muskingum improvement. In the spring of 1838, when he was only fifteen, he was placed in charge of a section of that work at Beverly. Here he remained until 1839, when he was removed because he was a Whig. The responsibility attached to the position had developed his mind and shown him that he was capable of undertaking greater things.

He now commenced the study of the law in the office of his brother, Charles T. Sherman, afterwards Judge of the United States District Court, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, and entered into partnership with his brother at Mansfield, Ohio, where for ten years he practiced law most assiduously, laying the foundation of after political honors as well as wealth.



John Sherman.

In 1848, Mr. Sherman was delegate to the National Whig Convention, held at Philadelphia, and which nominated General Taylor for President. In August, 1848, he married Miss Cecilia Stewart, only daughter of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield. In 1852, he was Senatorial delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated General Scott. His position as a conservative Whig, in the excitement and alarm consequent upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, led to his nomination and election to the Thirty-fourth Congress. From that day to this, his name has been national property, and his career one of continued political success. In 1855, he was Chairman of the first Republican Convention held in Ohio, and cast his destiny with that political organization. Taking his seat in Congress, December 3d, 1855, he at once made his mark as a ready and forcible speaker and because of his thorough acquaintance with public affairs. His first Congressional experience was in the days when the country was aflame over the subject of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Dred Scott decision, and the imposition of slavery upon Kansas. It was the muttering of the storm which was so soon to burst over the land in overt war.

His appointment by Speaker Banks a member of the committee to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to border-ruffian troubles in Kansas, was a turning-point in his career. Owing to the illness of the Chairman, Mr. Howard, of Michigan, the duty of preparing the report devolved upon Mr. Sherman. Every statement was based upon irrefragable testimony and has never been controverted. The report was made the basis of the campaign of 1856, in which campaign Mr. Sherman heartily supported General Fremont.

He was re-elected to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and at its close was recognized as its most foremost man and real leader of the House. He was re-elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress, which began amid the excitement caused by John Brown's raid. "Helper's Impending Crisis," a book that had recently been published, was the cause of the protracted struggle for the Speakership of the House. At the end of eight weeks Mr. Sherman, lacking only three votes, retired from the conflict, and Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey, was elected. The Speaker at once made Mr. Sherman Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the coign of vantage of which is the leadership of the House and shaper to a great extent of its legislation. In 1860, he was again elected to Congress. When it convened in December, the secession members were confident and defiant, while President Buchanan, was sorely perplexed and constantly halting as to his duty.

The national debt, which at the commencement of Buchanan's administration was \$20,000,000, was now nearly \$100,000,000, and our finances so crippled, the Treasury was even unable to pay the Members of Congress and other pressing demands. Mr. Sherman acted at once for the nation's relief by introducing a bill which authorized the issuance of treasury notes. In March, 1861, he was elected United States Senator, to succeed Salmon P. Chase, who had now become Secretary of the Treasury, and was re-elected in 1867 and 1872. In the Senate he was Chairman of the Finance Committee, and served on Committee on Agriculture, the Pacific Railroads, the Judiciary and Patent Office. After the fall of Fort Sumter, April, 1861, he tendered his services to General Paterson as Aid-de-Camp, without pay, and served until the meeting of Congress in July. After close of the session he returned to Ohio, and received permission to raise a brigade; at his own expense it was

largely raised, and consisted of two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry and a battery of artillery, altogether over 2,300 men. This force served during the war and was known as the Sherman Brigade.

His most valuable work was his service in the Senate, to preserve and maintain the credit of the Government and provide for the support of the armies. On the suspension of specie payments, about Jan. 1, 1862, the issue of U. S. notes became a necessity. The question of making them legal tender was not received with favor by the business community and bankers, or, indeed, by many Congressmen, yet, mainly through the efforts of Senator Sherman and Secretary Chase, this feature of the bill authorizing their issue was carried through the House and Senate. He introduced the Refunding Bill in 1867, which was adopted in 1870, without the resumption clause. In 1874, he became Chairman of a committee of nine to secure concurrence of action, and they agreed to a bill fixing as the day of resumption Jan. 1, 1879. The bill passed, leaving its execution dependent upon the will of the Secretary of the Treasury. In March, 1877, President Hayes appointed him Secretary of the Treasury, serving as such for four years.

March 4, 1881, he again took a seat in the United States Senate, having been elected to succeed Allen G. Thurman, Democrat. Upon all subjects connected with financial matters, Mr. Sherman is acknowledged authority, and he has always believed in and advocated the cause of hard money, and only tolerated the greenback as a legal tender because the war time demanded extraordinary and immediate action. In 1880, Mr. Sherman was warmly supported by many delegates for President, and Mr. Garfield led the Ohio delegation as an avowed Sherman man. For the nomination this year he will be again supported by the Ohio delegation until nominated or it becomes apparent that this cannot be accomplished.





Henry B. Payne.

Henry B. Payne.

The gentleman named above was born in Hamilton County, New York, Nov. 30, 1810. He received a common school and academic education, entered Hamilton College, where he graduated with high honors. After leaving college, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar. In 1834, he settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he has just rounded up half a century of most honorable and useful life. His law practice became exceedingly large, and by lucky ventures in real estate, he became very wealthy. Instead of hoarding his money or loaning it on mortgage at high rates of interest, Mr. Payne used his means to identify himself with business enterprises that gave employment to large numbers of people, and helped to build up his adopted city and State. In 1848, he was a Presidential Elector, and in 1849 and 1850, he served as State Senator. For several years he was a member of the City Council and President of the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railway. In 1857, he was a candidate before the people for Governor, running against Salmon P. Chase, who was elected. He was also a candidate for U. S. Senator, but his party failing to obtain a majority in the Legislature, his aspiration was not realized.

In the stormy days of 1860, he was sent as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston, S. C., the disastrous ending of which did so much to presage the Civil War. Again, in 1872, he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and reported the platform. In 1874, he was elected to Congress from the Cleveland District, which was regarded as surely Republican. For the major portion of twenty years he was President of the Sinking Fund Commissioners of Cleveland, and undoubtedly has done as much or more than any other citizen to maintain the credit of the Forest City.

Last winter, the Democrats having a majority in the Legislature, he was nominated over Hon. George H. Pendleton, and Gen. Durbin Ward, for U. S. Senator, and elected for the term commencing in 1885 and ending in 1891. Among the many congratulatory letters which Mr. Payne received after his election was the following from Gov. Hoadly:

CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 9, 1884.

My Dear Mr. Payne:

I could not help you, but I may congratulate you. You will have a successful and agreeable service, and the State and nation will greatly profit by your labor. At your instance I took the pledge not to meddle with the Senatorial election, and I have kept it to the uttermost; but I have the pleasure that I shall certify to your election, and how grateful that will be to me I can hardly express. * * *

GEORGE HOADLY.

Mr. Payne is a man of commanding presence, very dignified, but courteous and kindly. With great wealth he has done great good, and Ohio is much better off for the life and services of this distinguished citizen. A profound lawyer, his practice has been in the larger cases that grow out of our many and diversified corporate interests. In fact, a man with the cast of mind of Mr. Payne could not mix in petty or trivial cases or affairs—there is too much of solidity and strength in such a character for him to descend to the methods and pursuits of the uninformed or man of mediocre ability. An arena no less than national gives such a man scope; hence Henry B. Payne is not and never has been a merely local politician or a ward or city boss.

Benjamin Harrison.

General Benjamin Harrison, of Indianapolis, was born August 21, 1833, at the house of his grandfather, President Harrison, at North Bend, Ohio. His early education was received at home, from a tutor employed in the family, and at the age of fourteen he was sent to Cary's Academy, near Cincinnati, where he remained about two years. In the summer of 1850, he suffered the loss of his mother, and in the fall of the same year went to Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, then under the presidency of Rev. W. C. Anderson. Here he entered as a junior, and in June, 1852, graduated fourth in a class of sixteen. After a few months' vacation he commenced the study of law in the office of Storer & Gwynne, of Cincinnati, where he remained two years. In October, 1853, he married Miss Carrie L. Scott, daughter of Rev. J. W. Scott, D. D., of Oxford, Ohio. Two children of this marriage survive—Russell B. and Mamie S. Harrison. In March, 1854, Mr. Harrison settled in Indianapolis, with a fortune of eight hundred dollars, inherited from the estate of a deceased aunt, Mrs. Gen. Findley, of Cincinnati. Here he first entered the office of John H. Rea, Clerk of the District Court of the United States, and while there was invited by Major Jonathan W. Gordon, to assist in the prosecution of the "Point Lookout" burglary case. This was his first jury trial. Governor David Wallace represented the defense. When Mr. Harrison sat down, after making his argument, and the Governor prepared to reply, he paid the young lawyer a graceful and well-merited compliment. Soon afterward he was invited to form a partnership with William Wallace, and accepted. This connection proved very pleasant, and the firm did a prosperous and successful business. Shortly after entering this partnership, Mr. Harrison was appointed by Judge Major, to prosecute a case against a negro who was accused of putting poison in some coffee at the Ray House. He had but one night for preparation and no previous knowledge on the subject of poisons, but he sat up the greater part of the night, and with the assistance of Dr. Parvin, acquired considerable information on toxicology from several experiments for the detection of arsenic in the coffee exhibited by Dr. Parvin. The result was the conviction of the criminal. In 1860, his partner, Mr. Wallace, was elected Clerk of Marion County, and Mr. Harrison formed a law partnership with Mr. W. P. Fishback, which continued until he entered the army. In the fall of 1860 Mr. Harrison was elected Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. During his term of office he published two volumes of reports (XV and XVI), and had nearly completed a third (XVII), when he entered the military service. A notable event in connection with the political canvass was his joint meeting with Governor Hendricks, at Rockville, Parke County, which was quite accidental, but in which the youthful orator acquitted himself in the most creditable manner. The joint debate is still remembered by all who heard it, and showed General Harrison to be an orator second in debate to none in the country. In July, 1862, Mr. Harrison



Benjamin Harrison.

felt it his duty to take the field. Although a young man, holding a comfortable civil office, just starting in life, with a young wife and two little children, Governor Morton asked him to raise a regiment, saying some one else could be found to lead it to the field; but Mr. Harrison refused, saying that if he persuaded a man to go to the field he would be found there with him. The Governor immediately offered him the command of a regiment. He obtained a Second Lieutenant's recruiting commission, and raised and took the first company (A), of the 70th Indiana Regiment into camp, and in less than thirty days from the date of the first recruiting commission, was in Kentucky with one thousand and ten men. This was the first regiment in the field under that call. General Harrison continued in the army until the close of the war, when he was mustered out as a Brevet-Brigadier General. His regiment served in Kentucky and Tennessee, in the Army of the Cumberland, and was connected with a brigade commanded for a long time by General W. T. Ward, of Kentucky. In the Atlanta campaign, the brigade was attached as the First Brigade to the Third Division of the Twentieth Army Corps, commanded by General Joe Hooker. After General Butterfield left the division, Colonel Harrison was assigned to the command of the brigade, and continued in command until after the surrender of Atlanta. Being then temporarily detached for other duty, he was, after Sherman's army marched from Atlanta, assigned to command a provisional brigade, and with that took part in the battle of Nashville and the subsequent pursuit of Hood to Tusculum, Ala. Being relieved at his own request, and ordered to join his brigade at Savannah, he would have joined them there, but on his way was prostrated by a severe fever, which confined him to his bed for several weeks. Before he was fully recovered he started for Savannah, and the army having moved, was assigned to command a camp in which the recruits and convalescents were gathered. When Sherman reached Raleigh, Colonel Harrison joined his brigade, and accompanied them to Washington. Meanwhile, in the fall of 1864, he was re-elected Reporter of the Supreme Court, and was offered a place in the law firm of Porter & Fishbach, which then became Porter, Harrison & Fishbach. After Mr. Fishbach assumed the editorship of the *Journal*, General Harrison remained with Mr. Porter, in company with Judge Hines, the firm being Porter, Harrison & Hines. This firm was dissolved, and W. H. H. Miller became a member of the new partnership, under the firm name of Harrison, Hines & Miller, in which the General still continues. In 1876 General Harrison was the unanimous choice of the Republicans of Indiana, for Governor, on the withdrawal of Godlove S. Orth. After a most exciting canvass he was defeated. Prior to the nominating convention he had declined, but on the withdrawal of Mr. Orth, felt it to be his duty to respond to the imperious call of the people from all parts of the State. General Harrison united with the Presbyterian Church at Oxford, in 1850, and since 1860, has been a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis. General Harrison's military and civil record are of the very best. His practice as a lawyer has been brilliant and successful. As a speaker he is convincing and effective, taking place in the front rank of oratory, while his reputation as a citizen and a gentleman is without a blemish.

Having the entire confidence of his party in Indiana, he was elected, in 1880, United States Senator for the six years commencing March 4, 1881, the Republicans being in the majority in the State Legislature. Mr. Harrison is a man of sterling integrity, conscientious in the discharge of duty, and as a legislator and citizen above reproach. For personal and political integrity no man stands higher in the United States, and he is looked to as a natural leader of the people. Whether the mantle of the Presidency falls on Senator Harrison's shoulders or not, there is no doubt but that higher and long continued political honors are in store for him. To his high character as a public citizen he adds the higher honor of being a devoted and true husband and a just and affectionate father.

George Hoadly.

Governor George Hoadly, a lawyer of Cincinnati, and twenty-eighth Governor elected by the people of Ohio, was born in New Haven, Connecticut, July 31, 1826, the only son of George and Mary Ann Hoadly, daughter of William Walton Woolsey and Elizabeth Dwight Woolsey, of New York. His mother was a great granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, and niece of President Dwight, of Yale College, and the elder daughter in a family which embraced among its members her younger brother, President Woolsey, of Yale College; her nephew, Theodore Winthrop, and her niece, Miss Sarah Woolsey, known in literature as "Susan Coolidge." His father was a man of great integrity and purity of character, ranking high in social and public life. He was at one time Mayor of New Haven, Conn., and in 1830, removed with his family to Cleveland, Ohio, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life, greatly respected by his fellow townsmen, who also honored him with an election to the Chief Magistracy of that city.

The subject of this notice received his elementary education in Cleveland, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the Western Reserve College, at Hudson, Ohio, where he graduated in 1844. He then entered the Law School at Cambridge, Mass., where he passed one year of study under the tuition of Judge Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf, and after reading a second year in the office of Charles C. Convers, Esq., then a prominent attorney in Zanesville, Ohio, and afterward a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court of Ohio, went to Cincinnati and entered the law office of Chase & Ball, as a student, in September, 1846; he was admitted to the bar in August, 1847.

He soon attracted the attention, and secured the friendship, of Salmon P. Chase, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, who was keenly alive to the importance of attaching to himself young men of prominence; and in 1849 was admitted to the law firm as junior partner, the firm being Chase, Ball & Hoadly. Mr. Chase's election to the United States Senate, and consequent withdrawal from professional duty in Cincinnati, in the same year, led to Mr. Hoadly's appearing in important cases very early in his career, and probably contributed to his election, by the Legislature, in 1851, to the office of Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, for the residue of the term, to which that Court had been limited by the Constitutional Convention. His predecessors on that bench were Judges Este, Coffin, Johnson and James, whose legal powers had been ripened by years of study and experience. He labored with zeal to overcome the disadvantage of his youth and inexperience, and to preserve the high reputation that court had ever held among the lawyers of the State.

In 1853, he formed a co-partnership with Edward Mills; was City Solicitor of Cincinnati in 1855-1856, and in 1859, succeeded Judge W. Y. Gholson on



George Hoadly.



the bench of the new Superior Court. In 1856, he was offered, by Governor Chase, and again by Governor Todd, in 1862, a seat upon the Supreme Bench of Ohio, but declined both appointments. He was re-elected to the bench in 1864, but resigned in 1866, to establish the firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson, which soon ranked among the actively employed law firms of the country. In the Constitutional Convention of 1873-74, for the revision of the Constitution of the State, to which he was elected without opposition, he took an active part, devoting eight months to its business. In this body he was Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and devoted his attention principally to devising methods to check the increase of public burdens. Although Judge Hoadly was considered one of the hard workers at the Cincinnati Bar, he nevertheless found time to labor as Professor in the Law School (in which he has filled a chair for eighteen years), Trustee of the University and of the Cincinnati Museum, member of the Committee of the School of Design, and in other ways to promote the progress of the Arts and Sciences. He was one of the counsel who, on behalf of the Board of Education, successfully resisted the effort to compel Bible reading in the public schools of Cincinnati. Originally a Democrat in politics, he took issue with his associates on the subject of slavery, and this difference led to his separation from them to become attached to the Republican party, of which he continued a supporter until the end of General Grant's first term. He was a member and represented Ohio, in the Committee on Resolutions of the Liberal Republican National Convention in 1872; but disapproving of the principle and policy which led to the nomination of Horace Greeley, he refused to join in his support, and voted (with regret) the second time for Grant, as a choice of evils. In 1876, with many other Liberal Republicans, he joined the Democratic ranks under the banner of reform and the leadership of Tilden and Hendricks, believing that the necessary reforms in the Government would be more surely secured by their success than by that of Hayes and Wheeler; and in February, 1877, upon the invitation of the Democratic Committee having in charge the Tilden interest before the Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress to settle the disputed Presidency of that year, he appeared as counsel, and argued in favor of the claims of the Florida and Oregon, Democratic Electors. In 1880, he presided as temporary Chairman over the Democratic National Convention. In social and private life Judge Hoadly is beloved as a man, warm in his friendship, and charitable toward those who differ from him. He is the friend of young men struggling for success in the legal profession. In 1883, when he received the Democratic nomination for Governor of Ohio, he was actively engaged in the duties of a large practice, assisted by his partners, Edgar M. Johnson and Edward Colston, both able lawyers and highly respected citizens.

In 1875, his Alma Mater conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. At the Democratic State Convention, which convened at Columbus, Ohio, June 22, 1883, Judge Hoadly was nominated for Governor. At the inception of an exciting campaign he was stricken down by sickness, rendering it necessary for him to place himself under the care of the eminent physician, Roberts Bartholow, of Philadelphia, Pa., so that he was unable to make but five speeches during the campaign. His opponent, Hon. J. B. Foraker, made a complete tour of the State, making one hundred and five political addresses to the people. Notwithstanding these unfortunate

circumstances, and the very confident feeling of the Republicans that their candidate would be triumphantly elected, Judge Hoadly carried the State by a plurality of about thirteen thousand.

In 1851, Judge Hoadly married Mary Burnet Perry, third daughter of Captain Samuel Perry, one of the earliest settlers of Cincinnati. They have three children, George (graduate of Harvard University, B. A. in 1879, and LL. B. in 1882), Laura, and Edward Mills, all of whom are living.

Governor Hoadly is quick and nervous in action and speech, but a man who considers well any subject before he forms or declares his opinions. His integrity and his mental or legal ability have never been questioned. He will not stoop to low tricks, and hence is not the ideal of many ward politicians of the cities of his State.

He is fully capable of handling any State or National question, and if elected to a higher office, will undoubtedly acquit himself with the greatest credit.





Lucius Fairchild.

Lucius Fairchild.

General Lucius Fairchild, is one of the marked and representative men of the Northwest. He came from that "Western Reserve," in Ohio, which has contributed so much of population and of intelligence to his adopted State; and from a parentage marked by strength of character and by a certain hospitality and largeness of nature. Born at Franklin Mills, in Portage County, Ohio, December 27th, 1831, he resided in Cleveland, in that State, from an early age until 1846, when he came to Wisconsin, and, with other members of his father's family, shortly after found a home at Madison, the beautiful Capital of that State. Soon the newly-discovered gold region attracted enterprising spirits, and the restless energy of the youth of seventeen, drove him to the land of promise. In March, 1849, with an ox-team, he started from Madison, in company with others, for a journey across the Plains. He remained in California until 1855, most of the period being spent in the mountains, in the hard, rough life of a miner, whose severe toils finally yielded him a reasonable degree of financial success. Various businesses occupied his attention after his return to Madison, in 1855, until the fall of 1858, when as the Democratic candidate, he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court for his County. He discharged the duties of this first official office with great acceptance, his promptitude, energy and business habits, being no less conspicuous than his courtesy toward attorneys and all others doing business before the Court. In the fall of 1860, he was admitted to the bar.

In the spring of 1861, after the surrender of Fort Sumter, the subject of this sketch was one of the earliest who hastened to the defense of an imperiled country. He enlisted promptly as a private in the "Governor's Guard," a well-known independent company of Madison, which was among the first to tender its services under the President's first call for three months' troops. Elected Captain of this company, which was assigned to the First Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, he declined the position of Lieutenant-Colonel offered him by Governor Randall, not feeling himself qualified by military knowledge or training for that office. The Regiment served its three months, from June 9th, 1861, in Eastern Virginia, and took part in the first skirmish in which Wisconsin troops were engaged. In August, 1861, President Lincoln appointed Fairchild, Captain in the Sixteenth Regulars; and about the same time he was appointed Major in the Second Wisconsin Infantry, which had been in the battle of Bull Run and was then in Washington. Accepting both appointments, he was the first officer of the Regular Army to receive leave of absence to serve with a volunteer regiment. Soon after he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the same regiment, after having declined the Colonelcy of another tendered him by the Governor. With the Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, and the Nineteenth Indiana, it formed a Brigade, first commanded by General Rufus King, of Wisconsin, and which afterwards, under General Gibbon, won an enviable fame. To

write its history would be almost to write a history of the war in Virginia. It was, perhaps, in the Battle of Gainesville that Gibbon's Brigade won the proud title of "The Iron Brigade of the West." During this, one of the fiercest conflicts of the war, Col. O'Connor, of the Second, fell mortally wounded, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild had his horse shot under him. Soon after occurred the second battle of Bull Run, followed by the retreat of our exhausted and discouraged forces at the close of the second day. Lieutenant-Colonel Fairchild's regiment was the last to leave the field and cross the Stone Bridge. Soon after he was made Colonel of the Second.

Col. Fairchild took an active part in all the engagements that followed in the Army of the Potomac, and at the battle of Gettysburg, when the Iron Brigade engaged in the desperate conflict at Seminary Ridge, Col. Fairchild fell with his left arm shattered so that amputation near the shoulder became necessary. Owing to the strength of his constitution, and by means of the most skillful nursing, Col. Fairchild recovered sufficiently to return home. While there recruiting his health, with the desire and intention of rejoining the army—having been recommended by all the Generals under whom he had served for appointment as Brigadier-General, the Union Convention of Wisconsin, much to his surprise, nominated him with great unanimity and enthusiasm for the office of Secretary of State. A life-long Democrat, the unqualified and earnest support he had rendered, both by word and deed, to the Government; the self-devotion and passionate patriotism, rising above all personal and party views, which had marked his course from the commencement of hostilities, rendered him an object of eminent confidence and affection on the part of those who tendered this nomination. And amid the perils which then seemed to encompass the government, at the north as well as at the south, it was urged upon him by influential personal friends, that in his disabled condition he could serve the National cause more effectively by accepting the nomination than in any other way. The present writer has never doubted that this was a correct view of the case, though he believes that many times during the continuance of the war, and since, Gen. Fairchild has regretted that he did not follow his own impulses and wishes by remaining in the army. Having been appointed Brigadier-General, he resigned that position and his rank in the regular army, and was elected Secretary of State. After serving in that office with eminent acceptance for two years, he was in 1865 nominated, without opposition, in the Republican Union Convention, for Governor. His inaugural address, in January, 1866, outlined in a bold and emphatic manner the condition on which alone the recently rebellious States should, in his judgment, be allowed to resume their functions in the Union. Whether his views were correct it is not the office of this writer to consider, but certainly the leading ideas of that "reconstruction policy" which Congress has sought to enforce, have seldom been delineated or their necessity urged in a more clear, vigorous and compact manner. Governor Fairchild performed the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of the people, excepting of course the party opposition evoked by his views on National affairs. The briefest account of his gubernatorial career must not omit to mention the intelligent earnestness and zeal with which he sought to promote the *educational* interests of the State. He devoted an unusual proportion of his time to the personal visitation of penal, reformatory, benevolent and educational institutions of his own State. When

traveling beyond its limits, he ever sought to make himself acquainted with like institutions in other states, that he might learn what improvements were practicable at home. He repeatedly urged the establishment of an additional state school, viz: one for the education of the feeble-minded; and in all the existing institutions he was ever welcomed by officers and inmates as a friend. In 1867, he was renominated without opposition and re-elected, and again in 1869, for the first time in the history of the State, was nominated and re-elected for a third term. Such in outline is General Fairchild's official and military career in Wisconsin up to 1871, when, at the age of thirty-nine, he had served first as Clerk of the Court, and had occupied every military rank from private to Brigadier-General, and had filled for two years the second, and for six years the first executive office in the State.

In November, 1872, General Fairchild was appointed United States Consul at Liverpool, where he served until 1878, when he was promoted to be United States Consul-General at Paris, France. After two years' service in that position he was again promoted to the high position of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Madrid, Spain. After serving in this distinguished position for about two years, General Fairchild resigned, deeming it wise and proper to return to the United States with his children, in order to here complete their education. During the long period of ten years of official service abroad, the United States Government always, through the Secretary of State, expressed the warmest approval of the same, and highly complimented him thereon at various times.

When Gen. Fairchild returned, in March, 1882, to his old home in Wisconsin, there occurred the most popular demonstration of affectionate greeting ever tendered to a citizen of the state. The entire community were inspired by the desire to welcome most royally the distinguished citizen, companion and friend, who had conferred so much honor upon the state by his illustrious deeds at home and abroad. The sentiment of the vast multitude that, led by veteran soldiers, gathered to welcome General Fairchild, upon the day of his arrival, was fitly expressed by an old-time friend and comrade, who in closing his address, said that, "Inspired by sentiments of true friendship, and by an affectionate pride in his distinguished career, your comrades and fellow-citizens bid you welcome to your home among them, confident that your useful and unblemished public life has not been brought to a close by your retirement from the diplomatic service of your country; but that the future has in reserve higher honors and more ennobling duties even, than those which have fallen to your lot in the past."

It is impossible to describe in words a human face so that one who has never seen it can form any definite idea of it. The description may be true, but it fails to express the very things which make one face different from every other. Equally impossible is it to delineate in words a human character so that a stranger shall form a true notion of it. The resources of language are inadequate to such a purpose. The nicest analyst of mind and soul, and the most vivid word-painter, will probably feel the most keenly that he has failed in such an attempt. The subtle aroma of individuality escapes in the effort. Yet, as this sketch of a life would be incomplete without some attempt to describe the man, we will try it. With blue eyes, naturally light hair, now turning gray, and a light complexion, and a face, manner and voice indicating decision and frankness so plainly that no man can mistake; with a

frame of medium size, but firmly knit, active and powerful ; with a mind not so much addicted to letters or learning as to the strenuous activities of public or private business, but actuated by a genuine respect for literature, art and science and those whose tastes tend to their cultivation ; not given to subtle speculations, but simple, clear, just and decided in his general views of men and things ; direct and positive of speech, and at times, especially when busy, curt, and with a soldierly bluntness which men do not dislike ; destitute of all cant and affectation, and of all the arts of a demagogue ; unfit for diplomacy, as diplomacy is generally understood, and entirely unqualified for any position in the circumlocution office ; happy, and conferring happiness, in his domestic relations ; displaying in his own home a simple and hearty hospitality, with a dislike for mere conventionalities—a trait which comes to him by inheritance ; a staunch friend, and when called upon to be an enemy, as free from malignity as from concealment or fear ; a good neighbor and a good citizen ; quick to sympathize with misfortune in practical ways, and to help forward generous thoughts and plans ; not a member of any Christian church, but with advancing years and experience of the struggle and discipline of life, a more and more earnest and hearty believer in these grand ideas of the Divine Beneficence and human duty on which he understands Christianity to be based ; a true democrat ; a radical believer in giving to all men the best possible chance that society can give ; thoroughly patriotic, with marked executive ability, intelligent, prompt, energetic and incorruptible in the discharge of public duty—such, if we understand him, is the man before us. Whether he shall hereafter be called to serve in public position, or, amid the throng of eager aspirants for office shall find that for him “the post of honor is the private station,” he has done and suffered too much, and in doing and suffering has made himself too much of a man ever to be less than a distinguished and honored citizen of the State and country, whose annals he has adorned in war and peace.

The author of this book, admits his indebtedness to the Hon. Geo. Bryant, Postmaster at Madison, Wis., for the above sketch.





John G. Carlisle.

John Griffin Carlisle.

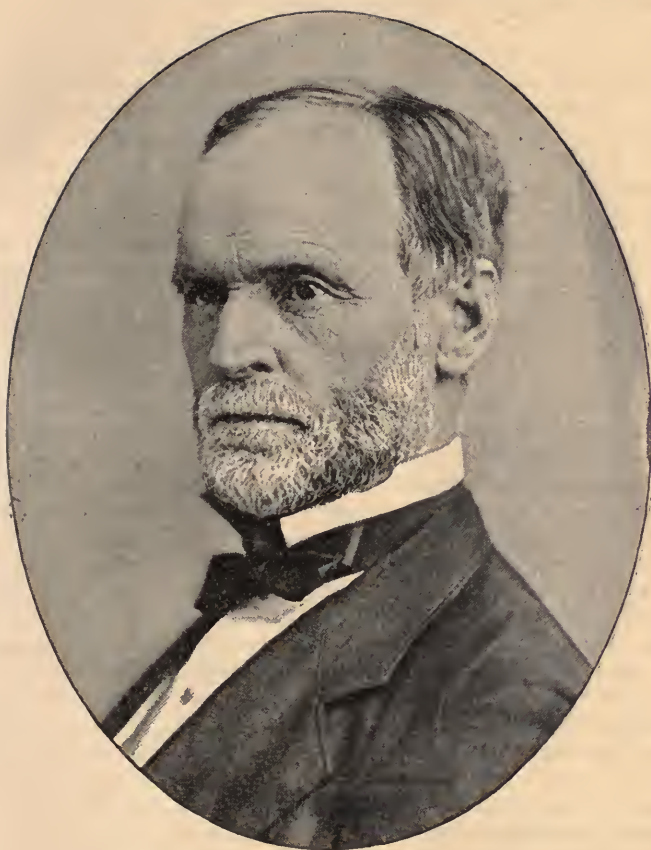
The present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was born in Campbell (now Kenton) County, Kentucky, September 5, 1835. He received a common-school education, taught school in the county and afterwards in Covington, and then studied law with J. W. Stevenson and W. B. Kinkead, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1858, and has practiced since. In 1859, was elected to the State House of Representatives, and served until 1862; in 1864, was nominated as a Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket, but declined. He was elected to the State Senate in February, 1866, and re-elected in 1869. He was a delegate at large from Kentucky to the National Democratic Convention at New York, in July, 1868, and in May, 1871, was nominated for the State Senate; resigned his seat in June, 1871, and was elected Lieutenant Governor in August, serving until 1875. In 1876, he was alternate Presidential Elector for the State at large.

He was nominated for and elected to Congress, taking his seat at the commencement of the Forty-fifth Congress, re-elected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, and unanimously returned to the Forty-eighth, of which he was chosen Speaker. Mr. Carlisle is, and always has been, a Democrat; but he enjoys to a marked degree the respect of his political opponents. Quick in his perceptions, he is ready to act, and as a parliamentarian he has few equals, and perhaps no superior. Logical in thought, terse in speech, pleasant in address, when he rises in debate he commands attention. Kentucky has no brighter or more genial man than John G. Carlisle.



Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

This world-renowned warrior was born at Lancaster, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1820. His father, who was stricken down with cholera while a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, left a family of eleven children to be taken care of by a wife in straightened circumstances, or by relatives and friends who were kindly disposed. William T. was adopted into the family of Hon. Thomas Ewing, one of the foremost men of his day, and a man amply qualified in every way to develop in young Sherman all the good and intelligence of his nature. The young protege had all the benefits to be obtained from good schools and private tutors, and at a very early age was well qualified to enter the military academy at West Point, where he graduated in 1840. He then served in the Florida war as Second Lieutenant, receiving promotion to First Lieutenant in 1841, or about the close of the Seminole war. His next service was at Fort Moultrie, in Charleston harbor. In 1846, Lieutenant Sherman was sent to California, remaining on border or recruiting service during the fierce battles of the Mexican campaign. His duties were, however, no less arduous or exacting than that required of those in the field, though the chances for promotion and fame were largely lessened. In the spring of 1850, young Sherman, who had now become Captain, led to the altar Miss Ellen B. Ewing, daughter of his foster father, Hon. Thomas Ewing. The marriage took place in Washington, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay and General Taylor being among the guests. For a considerable period, Captain Sherman was attached to the Commissary Department of the army; but tiring of the monotony of army life in time of peace, he resigned his commission in 1853, and established a banking house in San Francisco, under the firm name of Lucas, Turner & Co. He continued in business for four years, returning East to settle in Leavenworth, Kan., as a lawyer, forming a co-partnership with his brother-in-law, General Thomas Ewing, Jr. This vocation was entirely unsuited to Mr. Sherman, hence when, in 1859, the Governor of Louisiana offered him the superintendency of the State Military Academy, he accepted the position, resigning in January, 1861, on account of the secession of the State. Immediately upon the inauguration of war, he was commissioned as a Colonel of regular infantry, and commanded a brigade of volunteers at the first battle of Bull Run, soon after which he was commissioned Brigadier-General of volunteers. He was early assigned to a command in the West, and took an active, though minor, part in the Western campaigns, until about the time of Grant's campaign at Forts Henry and Donelson. Meantime he had been made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and in October, 1863, he succeeded Grant as commander of the Department of the Tennessee. In March, 1864, when Grant was made Lieutenant-General and commander of all the Union forces, General Sherman succeeded him as commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi, comprising the whole Southwest. General Sherman had been with Grant in the Vicksburg campaign and at Shiloh, and



General William T. Sherman.

Grant knew his ability in handling large armies. General Sherman at once organized an army of over 100,000 men to operate against General Joseph E. Johnston, an able soldier and strategist, who commanded the Confederate forces. May 2, 1864, simultaneously with the advance of General Grant in the East, Sherman invaded Georgia, and between that date and Sept. 1, fought many pitched battles. The enemy would no sooner take a strong position in Sherman's front than that General, while engaging him by an attack in front with a part of his army, would turn one or the other of his flanks, and thus force a retreat.

Atlanta was the objective point of this campaign, that city being a large manufacturing and railroad center and the key to the situation. This city capitulated to General Sherman Sept. 2, 1864, who occupied it until Nov. 15, 1864, when, sending two-fifths of his army back to General Thomas, to resist Hood's advance into Tennessee, he marched southward to the sea with 60,000 men. Within thirty days he marched 300 miles, striking the Atlantic coast near Savannah. Capturing Fort McAllister Dec. 13, Savannah surrendered Dec. 21, where he gave his troops a needed rest and fresh supplies. Jan. 15, 1865, he commenced his victorious march northward, invading South Carolina. He was some six weeks passing through the Palmetto State. He fought two battles in North Carolina, March 16 and 20 and 21, occupied Goldsboro March 22, when, after giving his army a short rest, he captured Raleigh, and April 13, negotiated with General J. E. Johnston, terms of capitulation of that chieftain's army. These terms were pronounced inadmissible by the Federal Government, and General Sherman, under General Grant's instructions, demanded and received General Johnston's surrender April 25, 1865, on the same terms as had been accorded General Lee. This surrender virtually included all Confederate forces in the field, and brought the war to a close.

General Sherman had been a Major-General in the regular army since Aug. 12, 1864, being given that position in recognition of his Georgia campaign, and after the close of the war continued in command of the Military Division of the Mississippi for more than a year. July 25, 1866, Lieutenant-General Grant, having been promoted to the full rank of General, Major-General Sherman was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and assigned to the Western command. In March, 1869, General Grant having been elected President, Sherman was made General, and Sheridan, Lieutenant-General, both ranks to expire with these persons.

In 1871 and 1872, General Sherman traveled extensively in Europe, and was received abroad in a manner befitting his exalted rank and services. Returning to the United States, he for a time made his headquarters in St. Louis; but it being deemed inadvisable to have army headquarters away from the seat of government, he settled in Washington, which he made his home until last fall, when, having served his country long enough to be retired, he relinquished command of the army to General Sheridan. He is now living in St. Louis, where he hopes to quietly enjoy the rewards which follow faithful service.

Grover Cleveland.

The present Governor of New York State, was elected to that high office by the largest majority ever given to any candidate, notwithstanding the fact that so able and pure a man as Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, was his opponent.

Mr. Cleveland was born in the town of Essex, State of New Jersey, on the 18th day of March, 1837. He is a descendant of a New England family, which has been in this country two hundred years. The family is noted for its piety and religious zeal, having had for many generations distinguished representatives in the clerical profession. Mr. Cleveland's great-grandfather, Aaron Cleveland, was a Congregational minister of Norwich, Connecticut. He was a strong man, mentally and physically, and a hundred years ago was the author of many radical anti-slavery papers. Richard Cleveland, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated for the ministry, and was of the Presbyterian faith. He married a Miss Neal, of Baltimore, soon settling as pastor of a church in New Jersey, where Grover was born.

Governor Cleveland's educational facilities and opportunities were rather limited, consisting of a chance to attend the common schools and an academy at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, for a brief period. After leaving the academy he became a clerk for a year at one of the eleemosynary institutions of New York City; then he returned home, determined to go west to seek his fortune, and in May, 1855, with a companion, started for Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Cleveland says he was attracted to that city because it had his name. On his way there he stopped at Buffalo, to visit an uncle, Mr. Lewis F. Allen, who used his best endeavors to dissuade his nephew from going farther. To make his arguments and entreaties effectual, he offered Grover a clerkship. As work was what young Cleveland desired, he of course wanted to stay, but declined to give positive answer until he consulted his young friend whom he had promised to accompany to Ohio. The young friend promptly acceded to Mr. Cleveland's staying, saying he ought not to decline the proffered employment. Having determined upon the law as a profession, it was not long before he made arrangements to become a law student in the office of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers. In 1859, he was admitted to the bar, passing most creditably a rigid examination. He continued with his preceptors four years, which gave him really eight years of thorough study and legal experience. He was then appointed Assistant District Attorney for the county of Erie, by C. C. Torrance, which position he filled for a period of three years. In 1865, he was nominated by the Democratic County Convention for District Attorney, to succeed Mr. Torrance, but was defeated by Hon. Lyman K. Bass.

Mr. Cleveland formed a law copartnership with the late I. V. Vanderpool, January 1, 1866, which was continued until 1869. He then became a member of the firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom. In November, 1870, Mr. Cleveland was chosen Sheriff of Erie County; and at the close of that service



Grover Cleveland.



became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. This was the strongest and brainiest law firm in Western New York, and at once commanded a very lucrative practice. In 1881, Mr. Cleveland was chosen Mayor of Buffalo, but before the expiration of his term was elected Governor of the Empire State. Mr. Cleveland is one of a family of nine children—four sons and five daughters. His widowed mother died at Holland Patent, New York, in the summer of 1882. All the children, except two sons burned at sea, are living.

Governor Cleveland has a vigorous, robust constitution. He possesses a large frame, and inclines to corpulency; has a nervous, sanguine temperament, light complexion and thin brown hair. He is slightly bald, but is what the ladies call "a real good-looking man," though none of them have as yet captured him for a husband. As Governor he has been well poised and opposed to all venal, hasty or extravagant legislation, and has won the good opinion of the great mass of good citizens, irrespective of party.



Philip Henry Sheridan.

Philip Henry Sheridan, was the Murat and Ney, both, of our late civil war. Ready to lead a cavalry or an infantry charge, he was equally the man to overlook the operation of a vast army and move its parts so as to achieve victory. In fact, Sheridan, impetuous and apparently rash, when necessity called for vigorous action and daring deeds, was cool, calm, collected, prudent, when overlooking a field where an army was employed; no eye sooner saw a flaw in an enemy's movements or was quicker to take advantage of it. Besides the education, Sheridan has the instinct and genius of a true soldier.

He was born in Somerset County, Ohio, March 6, 1833, of poor parents, and therefore obliged to early learn that he must in large measure depend upon himself. Having received an appointment to the Military Academy at West Point, he entered that institution and graduated in 1853. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the infantry branch of the service, serving two years in Texas, and from 1855 to 1861, in Oregon.

At the commencement of the civil war he was appointed Quartermaster of the Army of Southwest Missouri, his rank being Captain. In April, 1862, he was made Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department. In May, 1862, the Governor of Michigan appointed him Colonel of the Second Michigan Cavalry, and July 1st, 1862, he was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and was soon in command of a division of the Army of the Ohio.

At the battle of Stone River, December 31, 1862, he saved the army from rout by his stubborn resistance of the enemy's onslaughts. For this he was made Major-General.

In the march to Chattanooga, under Rosecrans, he was very active, being always prompt, and when any necessity seemed to demand it, exposed himself with an abandon and recklessness that won the admiration of his soldiers and gained for him the sobriquet of "Fighting Phil." In the battle of Chickamauga, though swept off the field by the breaking of the lines, he recovered himself and returned with his command and some other troops to the support of General Thomas. In subsequent actions about Chattanooga he distinguished himself and was regarded as among the most accomplished and successful soldiers of the West.

In April, 1864, he was called by General Grant to the Army of the Potomac and put in command of the cavalry. During the months of May, June and July, besides protecting the flanks of the army and reconnoitering the enemy's position, he was in eighteen distinct actions.

On the 4th of August, he was put in command of the Army of the Shenandoah, and soon after of the Middle Military Division, where he succeeded in completely routing General Early, for which he was made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, and in November a Major-General.

The campaign against Early over, and in full possession of the Valley of Virginia, he destroyed the mills and rendered it impossible for Lee to longer



Lt.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan.

draw supplies from this fertile region. He then made a detour around Richmond, joining General Grant at City Point, from whence he started, March 25, 1865, to strike the final blow for the overthrow of Lee's army. He fought the battle of Dinwiddie Court House March 31, Five Forks April 1, and compelled the surrender of Lee April 9, 1865.

After the return of the troops to Washington, he was assigned to the command of the Military Division of the Southwest, June 3, and of the Division of the Gulf, June 17, 1865. Upon the reorganization of departments and districts, he was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, August 15, 1866; and March, 1867, to the Fifth Military District (Louisiana and Texas); but displeasing President Johnson, he was transferred, September 12, 1867, to the Department of the Missouri, which he continued to command until March, 1869, when, by the promotion of Lieutenant-General Sherman to General, he became Lieutenant-General, assuming command of the Western and Southwestern Military Divisions, with headquarters in Chicago. Here he resided until the autumn of 1883, when, by the retirement of General Sherman, he became Commander of the army of the United States. General Sheridan while in Chicago became extremely popular with all classes of people; and so highly was he appreciated as a citizen and a soldier, when he was about to be transferred to Washington, many of the leading gentlemen of the Garden City presented him with the beautiful residence which General Sherman had occupied in the Capital City.



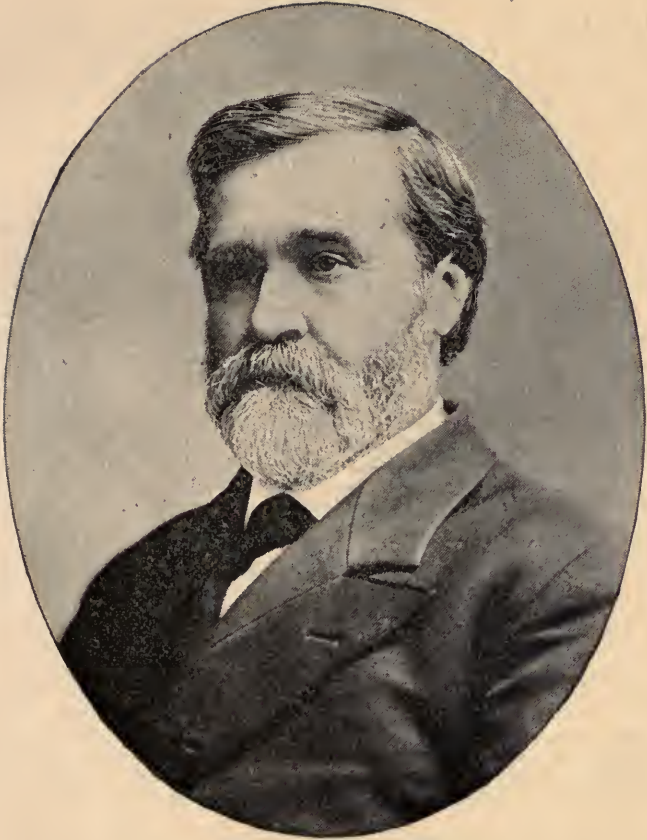
William R. Morrison.

This favorite son of the Democracy of Illinois, was born in Monroe County, September 14, 1825, and, like most boys in the country, attended the common schools, where he laid the foundation upon which he builded later at McKendree College, Illinois, completing a classical course. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar, where his talents soon secured him a fairly lucrative practice. In a short time he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, and after the expiration of his term was sent to the State House of Representatives. He was re-elected three times, and one term occupied the Speaker's chair.

He was elected to the Thirty-eighth, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth, or present Congress. Speaker Carlisle, recognizing his long experience and great ability, made him Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, which carries with it the leadership of the House.

Mr. Morrison has been much talked of for the Vice-Presidency and Presidency, especially in the West, it being generally conceded that he possesses many elements of popular strength, and would make a most efficient Chief Magistrate.





William R. Morrison.

Joseph Roswell Hawley.

This distinguished statesman and soldier was born at Stewartsville, Richmond County, North Carolina, October 31, 1826. His father, the Rev. Francis Hawley, was a native of Farmington, Connecticut, and a descendant of one of the oldest families of the State. He married a native of Fayetteville, North Carolina, a woman of Scotch descent, through which union is blended in Joseph R. Hawley the pertinacity, mental combativeness, and physical vigor of the Yankee and the Scotchman. The family lived a long time in Laurel Hill, North Carolina, a Scotch neighborhood, with fairly good common schools. In November, 1837, the family removed to Connecticut, where the son attended school faithfully, studying at the Hartford Grammar School from 1840 to 1842, when he removed to Cazenovia, New York. The family, with the exception of Joseph, resided there until 1870, the mother dying there in 1869. She was a woman of strong will, good sense, very affectionate, and of great piety, and has left her impress upon the character and nature of her distinguished son. At Cazenovia the subject of our sketch studied at the academy, and entered Hamilton College, near Utica, where he graduated in 1847.

After graduation he commenced the study of law, at Cazenovia, taught school two winters, and then entered the law office of Hon. John Hooker, at Farmington, Conn. After being admitted to the bar, the law firm of Hooker & Hawley was formed at Hartford, Conn., which has ever since been Mr. Hawley's home. The partnership was formed September 1, 1850, and was fairly prosperous from the start. The first Free Soil State committee chose young Hawley chairman; and in 1852 he was a delegate to the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh, and a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Young Hawley and Mr. Hooker became active and earnest Republicans very soon after that party was formed, the first meeting to organize the party in Connecticut, having been held at Hooker & Hawley's office. A State Convention was called, and a ticket put in the field prior to Fremont's campaign in 1856. At the National Convention in Philadelphia, that year, young J. R. Hawley was a delegate. Seeing that the party wanted vigorous workers on the press, Mr. Hawley resolved to abandon the law and devote himself to journalism.

The Hon. Gideon Welles, who had abandoned the Democratic party upon the pro-slavery issues emphasized by the Kansas-Nebraska troubles, had established the Hartford *Evening Press*, which soon came under the control of Hawley & Faxon, the latter of whom gained national reputation as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Later, Charles Dudley Warner, who had been in college with Mr. Hawley, became associated with the paper which endured until 1867, when it was united with the *Connecticut Courant*, one of the oldest papers in the United States, and which is now owned by Joseph R. Hawley, William H. Goodrich, Charles Dudley Warner, and Stephen A. Hubbard.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, the writer, who was then a lad in Hartford, vividly remembers Mr. Hawley's soul-stirring speech "to arms," setting the example by being the first man to enlist in the first company of the first regiment from Connecticut, under the call of President Lincoln, for seventy-five thousand men. Mr. Hawley was made second-lieutenant, speedily became captain, his company being one of a very few, whose retreat from Bull Run was conducted in an orderly manner. The three-months' service ended, Captain Hawley re-enlisted for the war, became Colonel of the Seventh Connecticut Infantry Volunteers, August 15, 1861,

and accompanied the Sherman-Dupont expedition to South Carolina. Here he participated in the battles near Charleston, and notably in the assault on Fort Wagner. With other troops, his regiment was transferred to Virginia in time to accompany McClellan in the Antietam campaign, and continued with the Army of the Potomac until the close of the war. Colonel Hawley was promoted in 1864, to Brigadier General for faithful service, and at the end of the war was breveted a Major General of Volunteers. At the time of his promotion to Brigadier General, his fellow citizens of Hartford had manufactured an elegant sword with solid silver scabbard, costing eleven hundred and fifty dollars, which was presented to him at the front, in Virginia. The presentation took place in the house that had been occupied by Jefferson Davis, in Richmond.

General Hawley was a fighting, and not a political general; he was with his troops in action and bivouac, eager only to do his whole duty, and see the rebellion suppressed. Returning home in 1865, his fellow-citizens, in 1866, elected him governor, in which position he displayed statesmanlike qualities and great executive ability.

After his retirement as governor he was elected to Congress for several successive terms, from a district which is, and has always been, close politically, and which only remained Republican in consequence of his personal popularity. His service in the House of Representatives embraced the forty-second, forty-third and forty-sixth Congresses. His record in Congress was highly honorable. He never shirked any issues or questions, but having opinions honorably maintained them. There is not a particle of the demagogue about him, as he is altogether too frank and outspoken to be one. He is a believer in the people's power to discriminate rightly, and that when passion subsides, reason will always lead the masses aright. That he has attracted a great deal of attention for his executive ability and honesty is evidenced by his having been made President of the Centennial Commission; and the success of that exposition of American progress since 1776, was largely due to his wisdom.

General Hawley is a strong and ready speaker. His speeches are never written; he outlines them, and trusts to his mental storehouse and the spirit of the occasion to help him through. While his speeches may not be as finished as were those of Everett, they are full of meat and command close attention. His manner is winning, and his hearers are always impressed with the fact that he is a man of convictions. General Butler, and other distinguished gentlemen who have met him, well know Mr. Hawley's power in a forensic combat, and realize that he is ready on the spur of the moment to combat erroneous or mischievous ideas. He has represented Connecticut in nearly all the Republican National Conventions since '56, and has had much to do with shaping the platforms of the party. In 1868, he was permanent Chairman of the Convention, and emphasized his position on the payment of the public debt, by the assertion that "every bond of the United States should be held as sacred as a soldier's grave." "On another occasion [we quote from Hotchkiss, in the *May Continent*], when repudiation was threatened, he rebuked the threat and asserted the impossibility of National dishonor, because 'Uncle Sam is a gentleman.'" General Hawley has always been a lover of liberty, yet he was not an aggressive abolitionist, until the whirlwind of war demanded that that institution should go down in the storm it had created.

He is a man of good presence, of fine physique, and is in the full vigor of his mental faculties as well as his physical health. Whatever may betide him politically in the future, there will be no occasion to doubt his honesty of purpose and devotion to duty. Connecticut has always been a close State politically, and the contests have been unusually bitter. General Hawley and Heman H. Barbour really inaugurated the western style of stump speaking in the State. Barbour was an earnest, eloquent Democrat, and Hawley equally as earnest a Republican. Illustrative of the closeness of the vote, it may be noted that Governor Buckingham had just 541 majority in 1860, and five years later, Governor Hawley had exactly the same number. To-day, it is a toss up whether the State is Republican or Democratic. General Hawley is impatient of public or private wrong; he scorns a repudiator of debts or vows, and prefers defeat in the right to success in the wrong. At present he is United States Senator from Connecticut, having taken his seat March 4, 1881, his term expiring March 4, 1887. While there has been no boom worked for him as a Presidential or Vice-Presidential Candidate, it is understood that at the proper time his name will be presented to the Republican Convention.



Joseph Roswell Hawley.

EPITOME OF AMERICAN POLITICS,

From the foundation of the Government, together with date and place of Assemblage of every important National Political Convention held in the United States.

It may be said that previous to 1776, parties, strictly speaking, had no place in our history. People previous to that time were Whig or Tory, just as they had happened to be in the mother country, or as their sympathies had grown in consequence of parental training. When, on the 7th of June, 1776, Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, moved the Declaration in these words: "*Resolved*, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved;" and when, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, parties took shape, and Whig and Tory assumed a new meaning. Having taken the initiatory steps for independence, it was of course necessary for the separate States to delegate to some central government the power necessary to bring about unity of action.

As early as June 11, 1776, a committee was appointed to prepare the form of a colonial confederation, and one member from each colony was appointed to the task. They submitted a report, which was laid aside the 20th of August, 1776, taken up April 7th, 1777, debated from time to time until November 15th of the same year, when the report was agreed to. It had then to be submitted to the several States, which was done, the Legislatures being advised to authorize their Delegates in Congress to ratify the same. On the 26th of June, 1778, the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be engrossed ready for the signatures of the Delegates.

July 9th, New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and South Carolina signed; Georgia, July 21st; North Carolina, July 24th; New Jersey, November 26th; and Delaware, February 22nd, 1779. Maryland refused to ratify until the conflicting claims of the Union and the States to the Crown lands should be adjusted. The lands in dispute were ceded to the Union, and Maryland signed March 1st, 1781.

On the 2d of March, Congress assembled under its new powers, and continued to act for the Confederacy, until March 4th, 1789, when the Federal Constitution took effect.

The Federal Constitution is the result of the labors of a convention which convened at Philadelphia in May, 1787. At that time it had become evident that the old Confederation had outlived its usefulness, the days of peace trying it more severely than the days of war, when a common danger united the people and made them less captious and exacting in regard to legislation.

The Confederation at this time had no credit; the revolutionary soldiers were unpaid; no provision was made for the payment of interest on the public debt, and, as Cooper justly observes, "it was a failure from the disappointed

hopes of many who thought freedom did not need to face responsibilities." When the Convention met, a large share of the delegates wished to retain the Articles of Confederation, amending them so as to give Congress additional powers, instead of forming a Constitution. A long discussion followed, and a very able one, the result being our Constitution, embodying a division of legislative, judicial and executive powers. It was adopted by the several States, so that the machinery of our Federal Government was set in motion by the inauguration of Washington, as President, April 30th, 1789.

PARTIES.

When in the struggle for independence, the Whigs were of course in a majority. In fact, those of the old Tories who would not become Whigs, found it best to emigrate or keep still enough to have their sentiments forgotten or unnoticed. When the question of the Union came up, the Whigs naturally divided upon the question of State rights, the smaller and largest of the States being the most strenuous that no central government should usurp their powers. The class of thinkers who held with greatest tenacity to the extreme idea of State rights, were called Particularists.

"Those who argued that local self-government was inadequate to the establishment and perpetuation of political freedom, and that it afforded little or no power to successfully resist invasion," were called strong Government Whigs. Some of these wanted a government patterned after England, but republican in name and spirit. The essential differences, if they can be reduced to two sentences, were these: The Particularist Whigs desired a government republican in form and democratic in spirit, with rights of local self-government and State rights ever uppermost. The Strong-Government Whigs desired a government republican in form, with checks upon the impulses or passions of the people; liberty sternly regulated by law, and that law strengthened and confirmed by central authority, the authority of the national government to be final in appeals. ("Cooper's American Politics," book 1, p. 5.)

The trouble with the confederacy was this: It was not respected by the people; the States did not acknowledge its power; in fact it had no power; it was a rope of sand. If it made a requisition the States disregarded it; it could not regulate foreign commerce; foreign nations refused to bind themselves by commercial treaties with such an inoperative power; there was open and constant jealousies and business rivalries between the States; it was "a house divided against itself, and it could not stand." Wisely, and with the prescience for which we cannot give the memory of the delegates too much honor, they framed the Constitution of the United States; they took the parts and welded them into a harmonious whole.

The act providing for its submission provided that when ratified by nine of the thirteen States, it should be binding upon those ratifying the same. Now, amendments to the Constitution, when adopted by three-fourths of all the States, are binding upon all. When the Constitution was submitted the Strong-Government Whigs became known as the Federals, and the Particularists, Anti-Federals. The Federals had for leaders the brainiest and strongest men of the day, notably, Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay. The Anti-Federals had also some strong men, among whom was Patrick

Henry and Samuel Adams, and the fight in the States over ratification was exceedingly fierce. Had not George Washington ranged himself with the Federalists, the result would have been uncertain; as it was, Congress was officially informed July 2, 1788, that the needed nine States had ratified the Constitution, whereupon the first Wednesday in March, 1789, was fixed as the time "for commencing proceedings under the Constitution."

The people spontaneously nominated George Washington, for President, and John Adams, for Vice-President, without any conventions. Washington selected his Cabinet from the leading minds of both parties, with the view undoubtedly of harmonizing all factions and obliterating party spirit. For a time this seemed to be the result, but soon party rancor again became apparent, for even James Madison, who had been the leader of the Federalists, ranged himself under the Anti-Federalist's banner. During the third session of Congress, Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union. Rhode Island and North Carolina, which had rejected the Constitution at first, reconsidered their action, the former in May, 1790, and the latter in November, 1789.

The election for members of the Second Congress resulted in a Federal majority, and this Congress passed the first methodic apportionment bill, fixing representation at 33,000 for each Congressional district.

By 1793, party lines had become well drawn, the names being now the Federalists and the Republicans. George Washington was again the spontaneous choice of the people for President, and unanimously elected. John Adams received the support of the Federalists, and George Clinton, of New York, the support of the Republicans, for Vice-President. Adams was elected. In December, 1793, Jefferson left Washington's Cabinet, and retired to Monticello, where he busied himself in writing political essays and organizing the Republican party, of which he was the acknowledged head. Never before, nor hardly ever since, was political vituperation directed at exalted personages as in the closing days of Washington's administration, he being accused of shameful political crimes, and of winking at, if not being benefited by, frauds upon the public funds.

Accustomed as we are to all sorts of political abuse of prominent men, we can scarcely conceive it possible that the Father of his Country should have been so treated.

In 1796, the sentiment of the people crystallized upon the acknowledged leaders for President and Vice-President. Washington's farewell address had been issued in August, in which he announced his determination to serve no longer as President, or in any public capacity. The Federalists placed John Adams and Thomas Pinckney, in nomination, while the Republicans named Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Both parties were plainly arrayed, and both confident; but so evenly were the parties divided the Electoral College chose John Adams, Federalist, President, and Thomas Jefferson, Republican, Vice-President. No political platform was adopted by either party. During this administration the celebrated Alien and Sedition law was passed, which authorized the President "to order all such aliens as he shall judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States, or shall have reasonable grounds to suspect are concerned in any treasonable or secret machinations against the Government thereof, to depart out of the territory of the United States within such time as shall be expressed in such order." These resolutions and

the laws, passed in pursuance of this policy, gave a dangerous current "to political thought and action." Undoubtedly they were the immediate cause of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798. Jefferson was the father of the former and Madison of the latter.

In 1800, John Adams was again nominated for President, and C. C. Pinckney for Vice President. A "Congressional Convention," held in Philadelphia, nominated as the Republican candidates, for President and Vice-President, Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. The Electors chosen voted 73 for Jefferson, 73 for Burr and 65 for John Adams and 64 for Pinckney. Burr and Jefferson having the same number of votes, it was not legally decided which should be President or Vice-President, and the election had to go to the House of Representatives. The result was a protracted contest, which evoked the worst passions and even threatened civil war. It was the first practical test of the electoral system as then provided for in the Constitution. At that time each elector was required to vote for two persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes to be President, and the next highest Vice-President. This election showed conclusively that the man nominated for Vice-President might become the President, and the nominee for President the Vice-President; in other words, that the people's choice might not be ratified. On the thirty-sixth ballot in the House, Jefferson was chosen President, and Burr, Vice-President. An amendment to the Constitution was fully ratified by Sept. 25, 1804, requiring the Electors to ballot separately for President and Vice-President.

In the campaign of 1800, the first national party platform was adopted by the Republicans, and Jefferson and Burr were the first "Congressional Caucus" nominees. The Federalists had no platform. Washington and Adams had been the spontaneous choice of an overwhelming majority of the people, and in 1796 Adams and Pinckney ran as recognized leaders without any formal nomination. During Jefferson's administration the first removal for political cause was made, and offices were first given as a reward for party fealty.

In 1804, the candidates of both parties were nominated by Congressional caucuses. Jefferson and Clinton were the Republican nominees, and Charles C. Pinckney and Rufus King, were the nominees of the Federalists. Neither party adopted a platform of principles. In 1805, the Republicans dropped that name and took that of Democrats. In 1808, the usual Congressional caucus was held, nominating Madison and George Clinton, for the offices, respectively, of President and Vice-President. The Federalists supported C. C. Pinckney for President. Madison and Clinton were elected. In May, 1812, Madison was nominated by a Congressional caucus for re-election to the Presidency, and John Langdon was nominated for Vice-President, but, declining on account of age, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, took his place.

In September, 1812, a

CONVENTION

of the opposition to Madison, representing in its delegates eleven States, was held in the City of New York, and nominated De Witt Clinton, for President, and Jared Ingersoll, for Vice-President. This was the first national political convention representing the people directly, and the Federalists must have the credit of establishing the precedent. Madison and Gerry were elected.

Neither party presented a political platform. During this Administration war was declared with Great Britain.

January 4, 1815, the celebrated Hartford Convention passed a series of resolutions denunciatory of the forcible conscription, draft or imprisonment of citizens or the militia. It was a peace party in time of war; and it also proposed several amendments to the Constitution of the United States, the gist of which was as follows:

I. Representatives and direct taxes to be apportioned among the States, according to the respective number of *free* persons and those bound to service for a term of years; and excluding Indians and all other persons.

II. No new State to be admitted to the Union without the concurrence of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress.

III. No embargo on ships or vessels of citizens in the ports of the United States, for a longer period than sixty days.

IV. Congress not to have power to interdict trade with foreign nations, without concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both Houses.

V. Congress not to make nor declare war, nor authorize hostilities against any foreign nation, unless the United States be actually invaded, without concurrence of two-thirds of the members of both Houses.

VI. No person afterward naturalized to be eligible to Congress, or hold any civil office under the United States.

VII. Same person not to be eligible for re-election to the Presidency; nor two citizens of same State, eligible for two terms in succession.

This was a Federalist platform. During this Administration, Congress passed the first bill to promote internal improvements, but the President vetoed it. The first bill for the establishment of a national bank also passed, and was signed by Madison.

The Democrats, in 1816, nominated, through a Congressional caucus, James Monroe for President, and Daniel D. Tompkins for Vice-President. The Federalists named Rufus King, of New York, and divided their vote for Vice-President. As usual, no political platforms. Monroe and Tompkins were elected. During this Administration, the Monroe doctrine was enunciated, which has since become the unwritten law of the land.

The second election of Monroe, occurred in 1820, and was practically without opposition, only one electoral vote being cast against him. Mr. Tompkins, candidate for Vice-President, was a little less esteemed, it would seem, since there were fourteen electoral votes cast against him. Neither party made any nominations or disseminated a platform. It was a case of spontaneity of expression, not likely to occur in our day or generation. During this Administration, Missouri was admitted to the Union, and the Missouri Compromise passed. The sale of Government lands by the credit system was also changed to sales for cash and the price reduced.

In 1824, four candidates were before the people for President, namely: General Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, William H. Crawford and Henry Clay. No one received a majority of the electoral votes, and for the second time in our history the House of Representatives was called upon to decide the struggle. The result was the selecting of John Quincy Adams for President, and John C. Calhoun for Vice-President. The result made hard feelings and excited jealousies that were not allayed for many years. General Jackson had been the choice of the people, and his friends started the story,

and professed to believe, there had been a corrupt bargain between Clay and Adams. The nominees had all been nominated by caucuses of Congressmen, and about all the good the bitter contest brought to the country was the destruction of that mode of nominating the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

The election of 1824 really furnished a basis for the Whig party, for Mr. Clay, who had been a Democrat, was driven over to the National Republican (soon to be Whig) party.

In 1828, the National Republicans supported John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush, while the Democracy, supported Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun. General Jackson received 178 Electoral votes, to 83 for Mr. Adams.

In the month of December, 1831, the National Republican party held its Convention in Baltimore, and nominated Henry Clay for President, and John Sergeant for Vice-President. They issued a platform or address to the people, taking stand upon the questions of the tariff, internal improvements, removal of the Cherokee Indians, and in favor of the renewal of the United States Bank Charter. The Democrats put in nomination, General Jackson for re-election as President, and John C. Calhoun as Vice-President, both of whom were elected by the popular vote and the Electoral College.

At a ratification meeting held in Washington, May 11, 1832, three resolutions were adopted as a platform for the party: 1st. Adequate protection to American industry; 2d. Uniform system of internal improvements; and 3d. That the "indiscriminate removal of public officers for a mere difference of political opinion is a gross abuse of power, and that the doctrine boldly preached in the United States Senate that 'to the victors belong the spoils of the vanquished,' is detrimental to the interests, corrupting to the morals and dangerous to the liberties of the country."

During this administration the public deposits were removed from the United States Bank, Roger B. Taney was made Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and South Carolina, on the 24th of November, 1832, passed an ordinance to nullify certain acts of the Congress of the United States.

The Democracy held their Convention in 1836 at Baltimore, and nominated Martin Van Buren for President. The Whigs nominated William Henry Harrison and Francis Granger. There were scattering votes for Daniel Webster, Mr. Mangum and Hugh L. White, but Mr. Van Buren received 170 Electoral votes and Mr. Harrison 73.

In 1839, during the Twenty-sixth Congress, the practice of Members of Congress "*pairing off*" was first introduced. John Quincy Adams offered a resolution against the practice; it was placed on the calendar and not reached, hence not voted upon. The practice is now common.

In the campaign of 1840, Mr. Van Buren was again the Democratic nominee for President, and Richard M. Johnson for Vice-President. Their Convention was held at Baltimore, and a platform adopted May 5, 1840. The Convention made no nomination for Vice-President, several States having nominated different persons; but before the election Mr. Johnson was adopted. The Whigs held their Convention at Philadelphia, and nominated William Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice-President. The Whigs were victorious, the Electoral votes, 234, of nineteen States being given for them, and 60 Electoral votes from nine States were given to the Democratic nominees. General Harrison died April 4, just one month after

his inauguration, and John Tyler succeeded him as President. The Democrats gave to the country in this campaign a very elaborate platform, covering all the distinctive features of their party policy.

The first national platform of the Abolition party favored the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the territories; the inter-State slave trade and general opposition to slavery to the full extent of Constitutional power. During this administration the Democracy began to split on the free soil issue, and discontented Whigs and Democrats, united in forming a Liberty party, which, August 30th, 1843, in convention assembled at Buffalo, N. Y., promulgated a platform of twenty-one resolutions.

The next Presidential nominating convention was held at Baltimore, in May, 1844. This convention had a majority of delegates favorable to the renomination of Mr. Van Buren, but a Chairman of the Convention opposed to his candidacy was selected, who, aided by a rule adopted by the convention that a *two-thirds* vote should be necessary to nominate, the opposition headed by Calhoun's friends, were able to defeat him, and a dark horse in the person of James K. Polk, of Tennessee, carried off the prize. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was nominated for Vice-President. The Whig convention at Baltimore, May 1st, 1844, adopted Henry Clay, as its candidate for President, and Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, for Vice-President. The Abolitionists nominated James G. Birney, of Michigan, for President.

The Whig platform had one resolution which gave as their doctrine a tariff for revenue, discriminating with special reference to the protection of the domestic labor of the country, distribution of proceeds of the sales of public lands, a single term for the Presidency, and an efficient and economical administration. The Democratic platform reaffirmed the first nine resolutions of the platform of 1840; opposition to distribution of proceeds of sales of public lands among the States; against robbing the President of the veto power, and affirming our title to the whole territory of Oregon, asking for its re-occupation, and the re-annexation of Texas, at the earliest practicable moment.

Polk and Dallas, managed to be elected in consequence of the personal popularity of Silas Wright, who ran on the Democratic ticket for Governor of New York. The war with Mexico followed, Texas was annexed and anti-slavery agitation visibly increased in consequence of what was known as the Wilmot Proviso, namely: "That no part of the territory to be acquired (from Mexico) should be open to the introduction of slavery."

Preparatory to the Presidential election of 1848, the Democrats held their National Convention at Baltimore, May 21st, 1848, and nominated Lewis Cass, of Michigan, for President, and General William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice-President. The Whig Convention met at Philadelphia June 8th, 1848, and nominated General Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, for Vice-President. The disaffected Democracy, under the name of Free-Soil Democrats, met at Utica, N. Y., and nominated Martin Van Buren, of New York, for President, and Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The Abolitionists nominated Gerritt Smith, of New York, for President. Each party put forth an elaborate platform of principles, and after an exciting canvass, General Taylor was elected. He died in about sixteen months from his inauguration, or on the 8th day of July, 1850.

In 1852, it was becoming evident that unless the Whig party could be successful it would be dissolved, and a new party formed, more or less on the slavery and sectional issues. The Free-Soil Convention nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, for President, at Pittsburg, August 11th, 1852. The Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce for President, at Baltimore, June 1st, 1852, and the Whigs, General Winfield Scott, at Baltimore, June 16, 1852.

The Democracy, which clung to the two-thirds rule, nominated a dark horse, and the Whigs, a popular soldier. Each party, as had now become the custom, enunciated a platform of principles. The Democracy carried the day, and the Whig party ceased to exist as a national organization. About this time the Native American, or Know-Nothing, party arose; and the Kansas troubles were under full headway before Pierce's administration was over. The Dred Scott decision was also promulgated, and political excitement was at fever heat. The Free-Soil Whigs and Democrats, and the disaffected of almost every shade of political opinion, formed a new party, named it the National Republican, the corner-stone of which was opposition to the extension of slavery. The American party met February 20th, 1856, at Philadelphia, and nominated for President Millard Fillmore, of New York, and for Vice-President, Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee. What was left of the Whig party met at Baltimore, September 17th, 1856, and endorsed the nominations of the American party. The first National Convention of the Republican party met at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1856, and nominated John C. Fremont for President, and William L. Dayton for Vice-President. The Democratic Convention met at Cincinnati, June 5th, 1856, and nominated James Buchanan for President, and John C. Breckinridge for Vice-President.

A most exciting canvass followed, resulting in the election of the Democratic ticket; but the vote cast for Fremont demonstrated that the Republican party was likely to succeed at the next trial. Then followed the excitement incident to the Kansas conflict, which became, on a small scale, actual war. Helper's *Impending Crisis* became a text book; Douglas and Lincoln held their memorable debates, and John Brown made his insane raid on Harper's Ferry.

Amid profound excitement the Democratic party convened its next National Convention at Charleston, S. C., on the 23d of April, 1860. The Convention did not get to balloting until Tuesday evening, May 1st, the eighth day of the session. They balloted until May 3d, when, finding it impossible to nominate, the Convention was adjourned to Baltimore, June 18th, 1860. This Convention debated until June 22d, and when on that day it was moved to go into a ballot, Virginia withdrew; North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Maryland, California, Oregon and Arkansas followed. Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida had been excluded from the Committee on Credentials in consequence of a resolution which had been introduced, and which was carried, referring "the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston to the Committee on Credentials." The Convention was now reduced to a minority of delegates from all the States. As a ballot was called for, when Massachusetts was reached, General B. F. Butler arose and refused to remain in a convention which represented a minority of States, or, what was personal to himself, in a convention where the African slave trade, which was piracy, was openly advocated. He then

retired, followed by five others. The balloting proceeding, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated, with Senator Fitzpatrick, as candidates, respectively, for President and Vice-President. Mr. Fitzpatrick refused the honor, and the Executive Committee substituted Herschel V. Johnson. The same day, June 23d, another Convention assembled at Baltimore, styling itself the "National Democratic Convention," and nominated John C. Breckinridge for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. The Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, May 16th, 1860, and nominated Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President. A "Constitutional Union" Convention met at Baltimore, May 9th, 1860, and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

Each party presented an elaborate platform, and made strenuous efforts to elect their candidates, it being apparent to thinking men that in the event of the success of the Republican party, the gulf States and South Carolina at least would secede. Mr. Lincoln was elected, and all the Southern States did secede, excepting Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The civil war followed, with what result all know. South Carolina seceded Dec. 20th, 1860; Georgia, Nov. 19th, 1860; Mississippi, Jan. 9th, 1861; Florida, Jan. 10th, 1861; Louisiana, Jan. 25th, 1861; Alabama, Jan. 11th, 1861; Arkansas rejected secession Feb. 18th, 1861; seceded May 6th, 1861; Texas, Feb. 1st, 1861; North Carolina, May 21st, 1861; Virginia, April 17th, 1861; secession vote of the people announced June 25th, 1861; Kentucky convened a rump conference at Russellville, Oct. 29th, which passed a Declaration of Independence and a Secession Ordinance, Nov. 20th, 1861; there was nothing regular or legal in this gathering. Tennessee was declared by Gov. Isham G. Harris out of the Union, June 24th, 1861. In Missouri and Maryland, disaffected parties declared the States out of the Union, but in both it failed to have the sanction of the lawful authorities.

In 1864, the Republicans re-nominated, June 7th, Abraham Lincoln for President, and nominated Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, for Vice-President. The Democrats held their Convention at Chicago, August 29th, and nominated General George B. McClellan for President, and George H. Pendleton for Vice-President. Lincoln was elected, and assassinated April 14th, 1865.

In 1868, May 20th, the Republican National Convention met at Chicago, and nominated General Grant for President, and Schuyler Colfax for Vice-President, who were elected. The Democrats met at New York the 3d of July, 1868, and nominated Horatio Seymour for President, and General Francis P. Blair for Vice-President.

May 1st, 1872, the "Liberal Republican" party met at Cincinnati, and nominated Horace Greeley, of New York, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President. The regular Democratic Convention convened at Baltimore, June 9th, and endorsed the Liberal Republican candidates. A few straight-out Democrats met at Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3rd, and nominated Charles O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams for Vice-President. The regular National Republican Convention met at Philadelphia, June 5th, and re-nominated General Grant for President, and nominated Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. Grant and Wilson were elected.

In 1876, the Greenbackers held a Convention at Indianapolis, May 17th, and nominated Peter Cooper and Samuel F. Cary, for President and Vice-President. The National Republican Convention met at Cincinnati, June 14th, and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for President, and William A. Wheeler for Vice-President. They were declared elected after a contest before the famous "Electoral Commission." The Democratic National Convention, met at St. Louis, June 28th, and nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice-President.

In 1880, the National Republican Convention met at Chicago, June 5th, and nominated James A. Garfield, of Ohio, for President, and Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President. They were elected. The National Democratic Convention convened at Cincinnati, June 22d, and nominated General Winfield S. Hancock for President, and William H. English, of Indiana, for Vice-President. President Garfield was stricken down by an assassin, Charles J. Guiteau, July 2d, 1881, and died September 19th, 1881. Chester A. Arthur was sworn in as President, September 20th, 1881.

Since the period of the commencement of the Civil war, we have made no attempt to give any synopsis of platforms or leading issues, the events being too recent to call for such an attempt on our part.



PRESIDENTS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AND OF THE CONGRESS OF THE
CONFEDERATION, 1774-1788.

Peyton Randolph, Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 5, 1774
Henry Middleton, S. C.,	-	-	-	-	-	Oct. 22, 1774
Peyton Randolph, Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	May 10, 1775
John Hancock, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	-	May 24, 1775
Henry Laurens, S. C.,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 1, 1777
John Jay, N. Y.,	-	-	-	-	-	Dec. 10, 1778
Samuel Huntington, Ct.,	-	-	-	-	-	Sept. 28, 1779
Thomas McKean, Del.,	-	-	-	-	-	July 10, 1781
John Hanson, Md.,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 5, 1781
Elias Boudinot, N. J.,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 4, 1782
Thomas Mifflin, Pa.,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 3, 1783
Richard H. Lee, Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	Nov. 30, 1784
Nathaniel Gorham, Mass.,	-	-	-	-	-	June 6, 1786
Arthur St. Clair, Pa.,	-	-	-	-	-	Feb. 2, 1787
Cyrus Griffin, Va.,	-	-	-	-	-	Jan. 22, 1788

PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.
1. 1789.—George Washington, Va.	John Adams, Mass.
1793.—George Washington, Va.	John Adams, Mass.
2. 1797.—John Adams, Mass.	Thomas Jefferson, Va.
3. 1801.—Thomas Jefferson, Va.	Aaron Burr, N. Y.
1805.—Thomas Jefferson, Va.	George Clinton, N. Y.
4. 1809.—James Madison, Va.	George Clinton, N. Y.
1813.—James Madison, Va.	Elbridge Gerry, Mass.
5. 1817.—James Monroe, Va.	D. D. Tompkins, N. Y.
1821.—James Monroe, Va.	D. D. Tompkins, N. Y.
6. 1825.—John Q. Adams, Mass.	John C. Calhoun, S. C.
7. 1829.—Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	John C. Calhoun, S. C.
1833.—Andrew Jackson, Tenn.	Martin Van Buren, N. Y.
8. 1837.—Martin Van Buren, N. Y.	R. M. Johnson, Ky.
9. 1841.—Wm. Henry Harrison, O.	John Tyler, Va.
10. 1842.—John Tyler, Va.	
11. 1845.—James K. Polk, Tenn.	G. M. Dallas, Pa.
12. 1849.—Zachary Taylor, La.	Millard Fillmore, N. Y.
13. 1849.—Millard Fillmore, N. Y.	
14. 1853.—Franklin Pierce, N. H.	Wm. R. King, Ala.
15. 1857.—James Buchanan, Pa.	J. C. Breckinridge, Ky.
16. 1861.—Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Hannibal Hamlin, Me.
1865.—Abraham Lincoln, Ill.	Andrew Johnson, Tenn.
17. 1865.—Andrew Johnson, Tenn.	
18. 1869.—U. S. Grant, Ill.	Schuyler Colfax, Ind.
1873.—U. S. Grant, Ill.	Henry Wilson, Mass.
19. 1877.—R. B. Hayes, O.	Wm. A. Wheeler, N. Y.
20. 1881.—James A. Garfield, O.	Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.
21. 1881.—Chester A. Arthur, N. Y.	

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS

CANDIDATES.

		CANDIDATES.	
		Maine.	69
		N. Hampshire.	34
		Vermont.	35
		Massachusetts.	32
		Rhode Island.	77
		Connecticut.	60
		New York.	50
		New Jersey.	71
		Pennsylvania.	68
		Delaware.	69
		Maryland.	30
		Virginia.	48
		N. Carolina.	73
		S. Carolina.	65
		Georgia.	73
		Alabama.	69
		Mississippi.	69
		Louisiana.	30
		Tennessee.	48
		Kentucky.	73
		Ohio.	65
		Indiana.	73
		Illinois.	69
		Missouri.	30
		Arkansas.	48
		Michigan.	73
		W. Virginia.	65
		Florida.	73
		Texas.	69
		Iowa.	30
		Wisconsin.	48
		Minnesota.	73
		Nebraska.	65
		Kansas.	73
		Colorado.	69
		Nevada.	30
		Oregon.	48
		California.	73
	Total.		14
1788.	Washington, Vg (Fed.).....	5	10
	John Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	5	10
	Scattering	5	10
1792.	Washington, Va. (Fed.).....	6	416
	John Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	6	416
	George Clinton, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	6	416
	Jefferson, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Pinckney, S. C. (Fed.).....	6	416
	Burr, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Scattering	6	416
1796.	Jefferson, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	6	416
	Burr, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Pinckney, S. C. (Rep.).....	6	416
1800.	Jefferson, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Pinckney, S. C. (Fed.).....	6	416
	Burr, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	6	416
1804.	Jefferson, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Pinckney, S. C. (Fed.).....	6	416
	Clinton, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
Pres.	King, N Y. (Fed.).....	6	416
Vice-	Madison, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
Pres.	King, N Y. (Fed.).....	6	416
1808.	Madison, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
	Pinckney, S. C. (Fed.).....	6	416
Vice-	Clinton, N Y. (Rep.).....	6	416
Pres.	King, N Y. (Fed.).....	6	416
1-12.	Madison, Va. (Rep.).....	6	416
Vice-	De Witt Clinton, N Y. (Cl. Dem.).....	6	416
Pres.	Gerry, Mass. (Rep.).....	6	416
1816.	Ingersoll, Pa. (Cl. Dem.).....	6	416
	Monroe, Va. (Dem.).....	6	416
Pres.	King, N Y. (Fed.).....	6	416
Vice-	Daniel D. Tompkins, N Y. (Dem.).....	6	416
Pres.	James Monroe, Va. (Dem.).....	6	416
1820.	Jackson, Tenn. (Dem.).....	6	416
Vice-	John Q. Adams, Mass. (Fed.).....	6	416
Pres.	Crawford, Ga. (Dem.).....	6	416
1824.	Clay, Ky. (Whig).....	6	416
Pres.		6	416

[illegible]

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1789-1880.

Year.	Number of States.	Total Electoral Vote.	Party.	For President.	States.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.	For Vice-President.	Electoral Vote.
1789	10	73		George Washington.....			69		
				John Adams.....			34		
				John Jay.....			9		
				R. R. Harrison.....			6		
				John Rutledge.....			6		
				John Hancock.....			4		
				George Clinton.....			3		
				Samuel Huntington.....			2		
				John Milton.....			2		
				Benjamin Lincoln.....			1		
				James Armatrong.....			1		
				Edward Telfair.....			1		
				Vacancies.....			4		
1792	15	135	Federalist.....	George Washington.....			132		
			Federalist.....	John Adams.....			77		
			Republican.....	George Clinton.....			50		
			Republican.....	Thomas Jefferson.....			4		
			Republican.....	Aaron Burr.....			1		
				Vacancies.....			3		
1796	16	138	Federalist.....	John Adams.....			71		
			Republican.....	Thomas Jefferson.....			68		
			Federalist.....	Thomas Pinckney.....			59		
			Republican.....	Aaron Burr.....			30		
				Samuel Adams.....			15		
				Oliver Ellsworth.....			11		
				George Clinton.....			7		
				John Jay.....			5		
				James Iredell.....			3		
				George Washington.....			2		
				John Henry.....			2		
				S. Johnson.....			2		
				Charles C. Pinckney.....			1		
1800	16	138	Republican.....	Thomas Jefferson.....			73		
			Republican.....	Aaron Burr.....			73		
			Federalist.....	John Adams.....			65		
		*	Federalist.....	Charles C. Pinckney.....			64		
			Federalist.....	John Jay.....			1		
1804	21	176	Republican.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	15		162	George Clinton.....	162
			Federalist.....	Chas. C. Pinckney.....	2		14	Rufus King.....	14
1808	17	176	Republican.....	James Madison.....	12		122	George Clinton.....	113
			Republican.....	George Clinton.....			6	James Madison.....	3
			Federalist.....	Chas. C. Pinckney.....	5		47	Rufus King.....	47
								John Langdon.....	9
								James Monroe.....	3
				Vacancy.....			1		1
1812	18	218	Republican.....	James Madison.....	11		128	Elbridge Gerry.....	131
			Federalist.....	De Witt Clinton.....	7		89	Jared Ingersoll.....	86
				Vacancy.....			1		1
1816	19	221	Republican.....	James Monroe.....	16		183	D. D. Tompkins.....	183
			Federalist.....	Rufus King.....	3		34	John E. Howard.....	22
								James Ross.....	5
								John Marshall.....	4
								Rob't G. Harper.....	3
				Vacancies.....			4		4
1820	24	235	Republican.....	James Monroe.....	24		231	D. D. Tompkins.....	218
				John Q. Adams.....			1	Rich. Stockton.....	8
								Daniel Rodney.....	4
								Rob't G. Harper.....	1
								Richard Rush.....	1
				Vacancies.....			3		3
1824	24	261	Republican.....	Andrew Jackson.....	10	155,872	99	John C. Calhoun.....	182
			Republican.....	John Q. Adams.....	8	105,321	84	Nathan Sanford.....	30
			Republican.....	Wm. H. Crawford.....	3	44,2-2	41	Nathaniel Macon.....	24
			Republican.....	Henry Clay.....	3	46,587	37	Andrew Jackson.....	13
								M. Van Buren.....	9
								Henry Clay.....	2
				Vacancy.....					1

*Up to this time there had been no distinctive nominations for Vice-President by parties. Man receiving second highest Electoral vote became Vice-President.

SUMMARY OF POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTES.—[Continued.]

Year.	Number of States.	Total Elect. Vote	Party.	For President.	States.	Popular Vote.	Elect. Vote	For Vice-President.	Elect. Vote
1828	24	261	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	15	647,231	178	John C. Calhoun.....	171
			Nat. Republican... ..	John Q. Adams.....	9	509,097	83	Richard Rush.....	83
								William Smith.....	7
1832	24	288	Democratic	Andrew Jackson	15	687,502	219	M. Van Buren.....	189
			Nat. Republican... ..	Henry Clay.....	7	530,189	49	John Sergeant.....	49
			Anti-Mason	William Wirt.....	1	33,108	7	Amos Ellmaker.....	7
				John Floyd.....	1		11	Henry Lee	11
								William Wilkins.....	30
				Vacancies			2		2
1836	26	294	Democratic	Martin Van Buren	15	761,549	170	R. M. Johnson.....	147
			Whig	Wm. H. Harrison.....	7		73	Francis Granger	77
				Hugh L. White.....	2		26	John Tyler	47
				Daniel Webster.....	1	736,656	14	William Smith.....	23
				W. P. Mangum.....	1		11		
1840	26	294	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison.....	19	1,275,017	234	John Tyler	234
			Democratic	Martin Van Buren	7	1,128,702	60	R. M. Johnson.....	48
			Liberty.....	James G. Birney.....		7,059			
								D. W. Tazewell.....	11
								James K. Polk	1
1844	26	275	Democratic	James K. Polk	15	1,337,243	170	Geo. M. Dallas.....	170
			Whig	Henry Clay.....	11	1,299,068	105	T. Frelinghuysen.....	105
			Liberty.....	James G. Birney.....		62,300			
1848	30	290	Whig	Zachary Taylor.....	15	1,360,101	163	Millard Fillmore.....	163
			Democratic	Lewis Cass.....	15	1,220,544	127	Wm. O. Butler.....	127
			Free Soil	Martin Van Buren		291,263		Chas. F. Adams.....	
1852	31	296	Democratic	Franklin Pierce.....	27	1,601,474	254	Wm. R. King.....	254
			Whig	Winfield Scott	4	1,386,578	42	Wm. A. Graham.....	42
			Free Democracy	John P. Hale		156,149		Geo. W. Julian.....	
1856	31	296	Democratic	James Buchanan.....	19	1,838,169	174	J. C. Breckinridge.....	174
			Republican	John C. Fremont.....	11	1,341,264	114	Wm. L. Dayton.....	114
			American	Millard Fillmore	1	874,534		A. J. Donelson.....	8
1860	33	303	Republican	Abraham Lincoln.....	17	1,866,352	180	Hannibal Hamlin.....	180
			Democratic	J. C. Breckinridge.....	11	845,763	72	Joseph Lane	72
			Democratic	S. A. Douglas.....	2	1,375,157	12	H. V. Johnson.....	12
			"Const. Union".....	John Bell.....	3	589,581	39	Edward Everett.....	39
1864	36	314	Republican	Abraham Lincoln.....	22	2,216,067	212	Andrew Johnson.....	212
			Democratic	Geo. B. McClellan.....	3	1,808,725	21	Geo. H. Pendleton.....	21
				Vacancies*.....	11		81		81
1868	37	317	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	26	3,015,071	214	Schuyler Colfax.....	214
			Democratic	Horatio Seymour.....	8	2,709,613	80	F. P. Blair, Jr.....	80
				Vacancies†.....	3		23		23
1872	37	366	Republican.....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	31	3,597,070	286	Henry Wilson.....	286
			Dem. and Lib. Rep.	Horace Greeley.....	6	2,831,079		B. Gratz Brown.....	47
			Democratic	Chas. O'Connor.....		29,408		John Q. Adams.....	
			Temperance	James Black.....		5,608		A. H. Colquhoun.....	5
				T. A. Hendricks.....			42	John M. Palmer.....	3
				B. Gratz Brown.....			18	Geo. W. Julian.....	5
				Chas. J. Jenkins.....			2	T. E. Bramlette.....	3
				David Davis.....			1	W. S. Groesbeck.....	1
								Willis B. Machen.....	1
								N. P. Banks.....	1
				Not counted†.....			17		14
1876	38	369	Republican	R. B. Hayes.....	21	4,033,950	185	Wm. A. Wheeler.....	185
			Democratic	S. J. Tilden.....	17	4,284,885	184	T. A. Hendricks.....	184
			"Greenback"	Peter Cooper.....		81,740		S. F. Cary.....	
			"Prohibition"	Green C. Smith.....		9,522		B. T. Stewart.....	
1880	38	369	Republican	James A. Garfield.....	19	4,442,950	214	Chester A. Arthur.....	214
			Democratic	W. S. Hancock.....	19	4,442,035	155	Wm. H. English.....	155
			"Greenback"	James B. Weaver.....		306,867		B. J. Chambers.....	
				Scattering.....		12,576			

* Not voting—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

† Not voting—Mississippi, Texas and Virginia.

‡ Seventeen votes rejected, viz: 3 from Georgia for Horace Greeley (dead), and 8 from Louisiana, and 6 from Arkansas for U. S. Grant.

Signers of the Declaration of Independence, in Congress Assembled July 4, 1776.

The following list of members of the Continental Congress, who signed the Declaration of Independence, is here given, for the purpose of showing the places and dates of their birth, and the times of their respective deaths, for convenient reference:

NAMES OF SIGNERS.	BORN AT	DELEGATED FROM	DIED.
Adams, John.....	Braintree, Mass., 19 Oct., 1735...	Massachusetts.....	4 July, 1826.
Adams, Samuel.....	Boston, Mass., 27 Sept., 1722.....	Massachusetts.....	2 Oct., 1803.
Bartlett, Josiah.....	Amesbury, Mass., in Nov., 1729...	New Hampshire.....	1 st May, 1795.
Braxton, Carter.....	Newington, Va., 10 Sept., 1736...	Virginia.....	10 Oct., 1797.
Carroll, Chas. of Carroll'n.	Annapolis, Md., 20 Sept., 1737.....	Maryland.....	14 Nov., 1832.
Chase, Samuel.....	Somerset Co., Md., 17 April, 1741...	Maryland.....	19 June, 1811.
Clark, Abraham.....	Elizabethtown, N.J., 15 Feb. 1726	New Jersey.....	— Sept., 1794.
Clymer, George.....	Philadelphia, Pa., in 1739.....	Pennsylvania.....	23 Jan., 1813.
Ellery, William.....	Newport, R. I., 22 Dec., 1727.....	R. I and Prov. Pl.	15 Feb., 1820.
Floyd, William.....	Suffolk Co., N. Y., 17 Dec., 1734...	New York.....	4 Aug., 1821.
Franklin, Benjamin.....	Boston, Mass., 17 Jan., 1706.....	Pennsylvania.....	17 April, 1790.
Gerry, Elbridge.....	Marblehead, Mass., 1 July, 1744...	Massachusetts.....	23 Nov., 1814.
Gwinnet, Button.....	England, in 1732.....	Georgia.....	27 May, 1777.
Hall, Lyman.....	Connecticut, in 1731.....	Georgia.....	— Feb., 1790.
Hancock, John.....	Braintree, Mass., in 1737.....	Massachusetts.....	8 Oct., 1793.
Harrison, Benjamin.....	Berkley, Va., ————.....	Virginia.....	— April, 1791.
Hart, John.....	Hopewell, N. J., in 1715.....	New Jersey.....	— ——— 1880.
Heyward, Thomas, Jr.....	St. Luke's, S. C., in 1746.....	South Carolina.....	— March, 1809.
Hewes, Joseph.....	Kingston, N. J., in 1730.....	North Carolina.....	10 Oct., 1779.
Hooper, William.....	Boston, Mass., 17 June, 1742.....	North Carolina.....	— Oct., 1790.
Hopkins, Stephen.....	Scituate, Mass., 7 March, 1707.....	R. I. and Prov. Pl.	13 July, 1785.
Huntington, Samuel.....	Windham, Conn., 3 July, 1732...	Connecticut.....	5 Jan., 1796.
Hopkinson, Francis.....	Philadelphia, Pa., in 1737.....	New Jersey.....	9 May, 1790.
Jefferson, Thomas.....	Shadwell, Va., 13 April, 1743.....	Virginia.....	4 July, 1826.
Lee, Richard Henry.....	Stratford, Va., 20 Jan., 1732.....	Virginia.....	19 June, 1794.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot.....	Stratford, Va., 14 Oct., 1731.....	Virginia.....	— April, 1797.
Lewis, Francis F.....	Landaff, Wales, in March, 1713...	New York.....	30 Dec., 1803.
Livingston, Phillip.....	Albany, N. Y., 15 Jan., 1716.....	New York.....	12 June, 1778.
Lynch, Thomas, Jr.....	St. George's, S. C., 5 Aug., 1749...	South Carolina.....	Lost at sea, 1779.
McKean, Thomas.....	Chester Co., Pa., 19 March, 1734...	Delaware.....	24 June, 1817.
Middleton, Arthur.....	Middleton Place, S. C., in 1743...	South Carolina.....	1 Jan., 1787.
Morris, Lewis.....	Morrisannah, N. Y., in 1726.....	New York.....	22 Jan., 1798.
Morris, Robert.....	Lancashire, Eng., Jan., 1733-4.....	Pennsylvania.....	8 May, 1806.
Morton, John.....	Ridley, Pa., in 1724.....	Pennsylvania.....	— April, 1777.
Nelson, Thomas, Jr.....	York, Va., 26 Dec., 1738.....	Virginia.....	4 Jan., 1789.
Paca, Wm.....	Wye-Hill, Md., 31 Oct., 1740.....	Maryland.....	— ———, 1799.
Paine, Robert Treat.....	Boston, Mass., in 1731.....	Massachusetts.....	11 May, 1804.
Penn, John.....	Caroline Co., Va., 17 May, 1741...	North Carolina.....	26 Oct., 1809.
Read, George.....	Cecil Co., Md., in 1734.....	Delaware.....	— ———, 1798.
Rodney, Caesar.....	Dover, Del., in 1739.....	Delaware.....	— ———, 1783.
Ross, George.....	New Castle, Del., in 1730.....	Pennsylvania.....	— July, 1779.
Rush, Benjamin, M. D.....	Byberry, Pa., 24 Dec., 1745.....	Pennsylvania.....	19 April, 1813.
Rutledge, Edward.....	Charleston, S. C., in Nov., 1749...	South Carolina.....	23 Jan., 1800.
Sherman, Roger.....	Newton, Mass., 19 April, 1721.....	Connecticut.....	23 July, 1793.
Smith, James.....	———, Ireland.....	Pennsylvania.....	11 July, 1806.
Stockton, Richard.....	Princeton, N. J., 1 Oct., 1730.....	New Jersey.....	28 Feb., 1781.
Stone, Thomas.....	Charles Co., Md., in 1742.....	Maryland.....	5 Oct., 1787.
Taylor, George.....	———, Ireland, in 1716.....	Pennsylvania.....	23 Feb., 1781.
Thornton, Matthew.....	———, Ireland, in 1714.....	New Hampshire.....	24 June, 1803.
Walton, George.....	Frederick Co., Va., in 1740.....	Georgia.....	2 Feb., 1804.
Whipple, Wm.....	Kittery, Maine, in 1730.....	New Hampshire.....	28 Nov., 1785.
Williams, Wm.....	Lebanon, Conn., 8 April, 1731.....	Connecticut.....	2 Aug., 1811.
Wilson, James.....	Scotland, about 1742.....	Pennsylvania.....	28 Aug., 1798.
Witherspoon, John.....	Yester, Scotland, 5 Feb., 1722.....	New Jersey.....	15 Nov., 1794.
Wolcott, Oliver.....	Windsor, Conn., 26 Nov., 1726.....	Connecticut.....	1 Dec., 1797.
Wythe, George.....	Elizabeth City Co., Va., in 1726...	Virginia.....	8 June, 1806.

Ante-War Debts of the Several States.

TABLE showing the debts of the several States before the war (1860-61).

STATES.	In 1860-61.	STATES.	In 1860-61.
Maine.....	\$ 699,500	Iowa.....	\$ 20,000
New Hampshire.....	51,669	Missouri.....	24,734,000
Vermont.....	None.	Kansas.....	150,000
Massachusetts.....	7,132,627	Kentucky.....	4,729,234
Rhode Island.....	None.	California.....	—
Connecticut.....	None.	Oregon.....	55, 72
New York.....	34,182,976	Virginia.....	33,248,141
New Jersey.....	104,000	North Carolina.....	9,129,505
Pennsylvania.....	37,964,962	South Carolina.....	3,691,674
Delaware.....	None.	Georgia.....	2,670,750
Maryland.....	—	Florida.....	383,000
Ohio.....	14,250,173	Alabama.....	5,048,600
Indiana.....	7,770,233	Mississippi.....	None.
Michigan.....	2,388,843	Louisiana.....	10,023,903
Illinois.....	10,277,161	Texas.....	—
Wisconsin.....	100,000	Arkansas.....	3,092,622
Minnesota.....	250,000	Tennessee.....	16,643,666

CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Since the adoption of the *Federal Constitution*, March 1st, 1789.

The following is a list of the *Presidents* and *Vice-Presidents* of the *United States*, as well as those who were candidates for each office, since the organization of the Government:

1789—George Washington* and John Adams, two terms; no opposition.

1797—John Adams, opposed by Thomas Jefferson,* who, having the next highest electoral vote, became Vice-President.

1801—Thomas Jefferson* and Aaron Burr, beating John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney.*

1805—Thomas Jefferson* and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney* and Rufus King.

1809—James Madison* and George Clinton, beating Charles C. Pinckney.*

1813—James Madison* and Eldridge Gerry, beating De Witt Clinton.

1817—James Monroe* and Daniel D. Tompkins, beating Rufus King.

1821—James Monroe* and Daniel D. Tompkins, beating John Quincy Adams.

1825—John Quincy Adams and John C. Calhoun,* beating Andrew Jackson,* Henry Clay,* and William H. Crawford,* there being four candidates for President, and Albert Gallatin for Vice-President.

1829—Andrew Jackson* and John C. Calhoun,* beating John Quincy Adams and Richard Rush.

1833—Andrew Jackson* and Martin Van Buren, beating Henry Clay,* John Floyd* and William Wirt for President, and William Wilkins, John Sergeant and Henry Lee* for Vice-President.

1837—Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson,* beating William H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster for President, and John Tyler* for Vice-President.

1841—William H. Harrison and John Tyler,* beating Martin Van Buren and Littleton W. Tazewell.* Harrison died one month after his inauguration, and

John Tyler* became President for the rest of the term.

1845—James K. Polk* and George M. Dallas, beating Henry Clay* and Theodore Frelinghuysen.

1849—Zachary Taylor* and Millard Fillmore, beating Lewis Cass and Martin Van Buren for President, and William O. Butler* and C. F. Adams for Vice-President.

1853—Franklin Pierce and William R. King,* beating Winfield Scott and William A. Graham.*

1857—James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge,* beating John C. Fremont and Millard Fillmore for President, and William L. Dayton and A. J. Donaldson* for Vice-President.

1861—Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, beating John Bell, Stephen A. Douglas and J. C. Breckinridge* for President.

1865—Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson,* Union candidates, beating G. B. McClellan and G. H. Pendleton. Mr. Lincoln assassinated April 14, 1865, and succeeded by Andrew Johnson.

1869—Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax, beating Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair, Jr.

1873—Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson, beating Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown for President and Vice-President.

1877—Rutherford B. Hayes and Wm. A. Wheeler, beating Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks.

1881—James A. Garfield and Chester A. Arthur, beating Gen. W. S. Hancock and W. H. English. Arthur succeeded Garfield, after his death from assassination, Sept. 19, 1881, and David Davis is now acting Vice-President.

*Candidates from Southern States.

No. of Elec'l Votes to which each State has been Entitled at each Election, 1789-1880.

STATES.	1789	1792	1796	1800	1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828	1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	
Alabama									3	5	5	7	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	10	10	12	
Arkansas																									
California																									
Colorado																									
Connecticut	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
Delaware	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Florida																									
Georgia	5	4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	9	9	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	11	11	12	
Illinois																									
Indiana									3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	9	9	11	11	16	16	21	22	
Iowa									3	3	5	5	5	9	9	12	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	15	
Kansas																4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	
Kentucky			4	4	4	8	8	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	12	12	12	12	12	11	11	12	12	13	
Louisiana							3	8	8	3	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	
Maine									9	9	9	9	10	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	
Maryland	6	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	8	8	
Massachusetts	10	16	16	16	19	19	22	22	15	15	15	14	14	14	12	12	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	14	
Michigan													8	8											
Minnesota																5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	7	
Mississippi																									
Missouri										3	3	3	4	4	4	6	6	7	7	7	7	11	15	16	
Nebraska																									
Nevada																									
New Hampshire	5	6	6	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	
New Jersey	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	9	9	9	
New York	12	12	12	12	19	19	29	29	29	36	36	42	42	42	36	36	35	35	35	33	33	35	35	36	
North Carolina	12	12	12	12	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	11	11	10	10	9	9	10	10	11	11	
Ohio					3	3	8	8	8	16	16	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23	23	21	21	22	23	
Oregon																									
Pennsylvania	10	15	15	15	20	20	25	25	25	28	30	30	30	30	26	26	27	27	27	26	26	29	29	30	
Rhode Island	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
South Carolina	7	8	8	8	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	9	8	8	8	6	6	7	7	9	
Tennessee																									
Texas																									
Vermont		4	4	4	6	6	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	6	8	13	
Virginia	12	21	21	21	24	24	25	25	25	24	24	23	23	23	17	17	15	15	15	10	10	11	11	12	
West Virginia																									
Wisconsin																									
Total.	71	135	138	138	176	176	218	221	235	261	261	284	284	294	294	275	290	296	296	306	314	317	366	369	401
Number of States.	13	15	16	16	17	17	19	19	24	24	24	24	24	26	26	26	30	31	31	38	36	37	37	38	43

*Only 10 States voted, and 69 Electoral votes cast for Washington.

CABINET OFFICERS OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President—I and II.; 1789-1797.

Secretary of State, Thomas Jefferson, Va., Sept. 26th, 1789; Edmund Randolph, Va., Jan. 2d, 1794; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Dec. 10th, 1795. *Secretary of Treasury*, Alexander Hamilton, N. Y., Sept. 11th, 1789; Oliver Wolcott, Conn., Feb. 2d, 1795. *Secretary of War*, Henry Knox, Mass., Sept. 12th, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Jan. 2d, 1795; James McHenry, Md., Jan. 27th, 1796. *Attorney General*, Edmund Randolph, Va., Sept. 26th, 1789; William Bradford, Pa., Jan. 27th, 1794; Charles Lee, Va., Dec. 10th, 1795. *Postmaster General*, Samuel Osgood, Mass., Sept. 26th, 1789; Timothy Pickering, Pa., Aug. 12th, 1791; Joseph Habersham, Ga., Feb. 25th, 1793.

JOHN ADAMS, President—III.; 1797-1801.

Secretary of State, Timothy Pickering, continued; John Marshall, Va., May 13th, 1800. *Secretary of Treasury*, Oliver Wolcott, continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., Jan. 1st, 1801. *Secretary of War*, James McHenry, continued; Samuel Dexter, Mass., May 13th, 1800; Roger Griswold, Conn., Feb. 3d, 1801. *Secretary of Navy*, George Cabot, Mass., May 3d, 1798; Benjamin Stoddard, Md., May 21st, 1798. *Attorney General*, Charles Lee, continued; Theophilus Parsons, Mass., Feb. 20th, 1801. *Postmaster General*, Joseph Habersham, continued.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, President—IV. and V.; 1801-1809.

Secretary of State, James Madison, Va., March 5th, 1801. *Secretary of Treasury*, Samuel Dexter, continued; Albert Gallatin, Pa., May 14th, 1801. *Secretary of War*, Henry Dearborn, Mass., March 5th, 1801. *Secretary of Navy*, Benjamin Stoddard, continued; Robert Smith, Md., July 15th, 1801; Jacob Crowninshield, Mass., May 3d, 1805. *Attorney General*, Levi Lincoln, Mass., March 5th, 1801; Robert Smith, Md., March 3d, 1805; John Breckinridge, Ky., Aug. 7, 1805; Caesar A. Rodney, Pa., Jan. 20th, 1807. *Postmaster General*, Joseph Habersham, continued; Gideon Granger, Conn., Nov. 28th, 1801.

JAMES MADISON, President—VI. and VII.; 1809-1817.

Secretary of State, Robert Smith, Md., March 6th, 1809; James Monroe, Va., April 2d, 1811. *Secretary of Treasury*, Albert Gallatin, continued; George W. Campbell, Tenn., Feb. 9th, 1814; A. J. Dallas, Pa., Oct. 6, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Oct. 2d, 1816. *Secretary of War*, William Eustis, Mass., March 7th, 1809; John Armstrong, N. Y., Jan. 13th, 1813; James Monroe, Va., Sept. 27th, 1814; William H. Crawford, Ga., Aug. 1st, 1815. *Secretary of Navy*, Paul Hamilton, S. C., March 7th, 1809; William Jones, Pa., Jan. 12, 1813; B. W. Crowninshield, Mass., Dec. 19th, 1814. *Attorney General*, C. A. Rodney, continued; William Pinckney, Md., Dec. 11th, 1811; Richard Rush, Pa., Feb. 10th, 1814. *Postmaster General*, Gideon Granger, continued; Return J. Meigs, O., March 17, 1814.

JAMES MONROE, President—VIII. and IX.; 1817-1825.

Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, Mass., March 5th, 1817. *Secretary of Treasury*, William H. Crawford, continued. *Secretary of War*, George Graham, Va., April 7th, 1817; John C. Calhoun, S. C., October 8th, 1817. *Secretary of Navy*, B. W. Crowninshield, continued; Smith Thompson, N. Y., Nov. 9th, 1818; John Rogers, Mass., Sept. 1st, 1823; Samuel L. Southard, N. J., Sept. 16th, 1823. *Attorney General*, Richard Rush, continued; William Wirt, Va., Nov. 13th, 1817. *Postmaster General*, R. J. Meigs, continued; John McLean, O., June 26th, 1823.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, President—X.; 1825-1829.

Secretary of State, Henry Clay, Ky., March 7th, 1825. *Secretary of Treasury*, Richard Rush, Pa., March 7th, 1825. *Secretary of War*, James Barbour, Va., March 7th, 1825; Peter B. Porter, N. Y., May 26th, 1828. *Secretary of Navy*, S. L. Southard, continued. *Attorney General*, William Wirt, continued. *Postmaster General*, John McLean, continued.

ANDREW JACKSON, President—XI. and XII.; 1829-1837.

Secretary of State, Martin Van Buren, N. Y., March 6th, 1829; Edward Livingston, La., May 24th, 1831; Louis McLane, Del., May 29th, 1833; John Forsyth, Ga., June 27th, 1834. *Secretary of Treasury*, Samuel D. Ingham, Pa., March 6th, 1829; Louis McLane, Del., Aug. 8th, 1831; William J. Duane, Pa., May 29th, 1833; Roger B. Taney, Md., Sept. 23d, 1833; Levi Woodbury, N. H., June 27th, 1834. *Secretary of War*, John H. Eaton, Tenn., March 9th, 1829; Lewis Cass, Mich., Aug. 1st, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., March 3d, 1837. *Secretary of Navy*, John Branch, N. C., March 9th, 1829; Levi Woodbury, N. H., May 23d, 1831; Mahlon Dickerson, N. J., June 30th, 1834. *Attorney General*, John M. Berrien, Ga., March 9th, 1829; Roger B. Taney, Md., July 20th, 1831; Benjamin F. Butler, N. Y., Nov. 15th, 1833. *Postmaster General*, William T. Barry, Ky., March 9th, 1829; Amos Kendall, Ky., May 1st, 1835.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, President—XIII.; 1837-1841.

Secretary of State, John Forsyth, continued. *Secretary of Treasury*, Levi Woodbury, continued. *Secretary of War*, Joel R. Poinsett, S. C., March 7th, 1837. *Secretary of Navy*, Mahlon Dickerson, continued; James K. Paulding, N. Y., June 25th, 1838. *Attorney General*, Benjamin F. Butler; Felix Grundy, Tenn., July 5th, 1838; Henry D. Gilpin, Pa., Jan. 11th, 1840. *Postmaster General*, Amos Kendall, continued; John M. Niles, Conn., May 19th, 1840.

WM. H. HARRISON AND JOHN TYLER, Presidents—XIV.; 1841-1845.

Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, Mass., March 5th, 1841; Hugh S. Legare, S. C., May 9th, 1843; A. P. Upshur, Va., July 24th, 1843; John C. Calhoun, S. C., March 6th, 1844. *Secretary of Treasury*, Thomas Ewing, O., March 5th, 1841; Walter Forward, Pa., Sept. 1st, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., March 3d, 1843; George M. Bibb, Ky., June 15th, 1844. *Secretary of War*, John Bell, Tenn., March 5th, 1841; John McLean, O., Sept. 13th, 1841; John C. Spencer, N. Y., Oct. 12th, 1841; James M. Porter, Pa., March 8th, 1843; William Wilkins, Pa., Feb. 15th, 1844. *Secretary of Navy*, G. E. Badger, N. C., March 5th, 1841; A. P. Upshur, Va., Sept. 13th, 1841; David

*Not a Cabinet officer, but a subordinate of the Treasury Department until 1829.

† Naval affairs were under the control of the Secretary of War until a separate Navy Department was organized by act of April 30th, 1798. The acts organizing the other departments were of the following dates: *State*, September 15th, 1789; *Treasury*, September 2d, 1789; *War*, August 7th, 1789. The Attorney General's duties were regulated by the Judiciary Act of September 24th, 1789.

Henshaw, Mass., July 24th, 1843; T. W. Gilmer, Va., Feb. 15th, 1844; John Y. Mason, Va., March 14th, 1844. *Attorney General*, John J. Crittenden, Ky., March 5th, 1844; Hugh S. Legare, S. C., Sept. 13th, 1841; John Nelson, Md., July 1st, 1843. *Postmaster General*, Francis Granger, N. Y., March 6th, 1841; Charles A. Wickliffe, Ky., Sept. 13th, 1841.

JAMES K. POLK, President—XV.; 1845-1849.

Secretary of State, James Buchanan, Pa., March 6th, 1845. *Secretary of Treasury*, Robert J. Walker, Miss., March 6th, 1845. *Secretary of War*, William L. Marcy, N. Y., March 6th, 1845. *Secretary of Navy*, George Bancroft, Mass., March 16th, 1845; John Y. Mason, Sept. 9th, 1846. *Attorney General*, John Y. Mason, Va., March 5th, 1845; Nathan Clifford, Me., Oct. 17th, 1846. *Postmaster General*, Cave Johnson, Tenn., March 6th, 1845.

ZACHARY TAYLOR AND MILLARD FILLMORE, Presidents—XVI.; 1849-1853.

Secretary of State, John M. Clayton, Del., March 7th, 1849; Daniel Webster, Mass., July 22d, 1850; Edward Everett, Mass., Dec. 6th, 1852. *Secretary of Treasury*, W. M. Meredith, Pa., March 8th, 1849; Thomas Corwin, Ohio, July 23d, 1850. *Secretary of War*, George W. Crawford, Ga., March 8th, 1849; Winfield Scott (*ad interim*), July 23d, 1850; Charles M. Conrad, La., Aug. 15th, 1850. *Secretary of Navy*, William B. Preston, Va., March 8th, 1849; William A. Graham, N. C., July 22d, 1850; J. P. Kennedy, Md., July 22d, 1852. *Secretary of Interior*, Thomas H. Ewing, Ohio, March 8th, 1849; A. H. H. Stuart, Va., Sept. 12th, 1850. *Attorney General*, Reverdy Johnson, Md., March 8th, 1849; John J. Crittenden, Ky., July 22d, 1850. *Postmaster General*, Jacob Collamer, Vt., March 8th, 1849; Nathan K. Hall, N. Y., July 23d, 1850; S. D. Hubbard, Conn., Aug. 31st, 1852.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, President—XVII.; 1853-1857.

Secretary of State, William L. Marcy, N. Y., March 7th, 1853. *Secretary of Treasury*, James Guthrie, Ky., March 7th, 1853. *Secretary of War*, Jefferson Davis, Miss., March 7th, 1853. *Secretary of Navy*, James C. Dobbin, N. C., March 7th, 1853. *Secretary of Interior*, Robert McClelland, Mich., March 7th, 1853; Jacob Thompson, Miss., March 6, 1856. *Attorney General*, Caleb Cushing, Mass., March 7th, 1853. *Postmaster General*, James Campbell, Pa., March 7th, 1853.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President—XVIII.; 1857-1861.

Secretary of State, Lewis Cass, Mich., March 6, 1857; J. S. Black, Pa., Dec. 17th, 1860. *Secretary of Treasury*, Howell Cobb, Ga., March 6th, 1857; Philip F. Thomas, Md., Dec. 12th, 1860; John A. Dix, N. Y., Jan. 11th, 1861. *Secretary of War*, John B. Floyd, Va., March 6th, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., Jan. 18th, 1861. *Secretary of Navy*, Isaac Toucey, Conn., March 6th, 1857. *Secretary of Interior*, Jacob Thompson, continued. *Attorney General*, J. S. Black, Pa., March 6th, 1857; E. M. Stanton, Pa., Dec. 20th, 1860. *Postmaster General*, Aaron V. Brown, Tenn., March 6th, 1857; Joseph Holt, Ky., March 14th, 1859; Horatio King, Me., Feb. 12th, 1861.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND ANDREW JOHNSON, Presidents—XIX. and XX.; 1861-1869.

Secretary of State, William H. Seward, N. Y., March 5th, 1861. *Secretary of Treasury*, S. P. Chase, Ohio, March 5th, 1861; W. P. Fessenden, Me., July 1st, 1864; Hugh McCulloch, Ind., March 7th, 1865; *Secretary of War*, Simon Cameron, Pa., March 5th, 1861; Edwin M. Stanton, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1862; U. S. Grant (*ad interim*), Aug. 12th, 1867; Edwin M. Stanton (reinstated), Jan. 14, 1868; J. M. Schofield, Ill., May 25th, 1868. *Secretary of Navy*, Gideon Welles, Conn., March 5th, 1861. *Secretary of Interior*, Caleb P. Smith, March 5th, 1861; John P. Usher, Ind., January 8th, 1863; James Harlan, Iowa, May 15th, 1865; O. H. Browning, Ill., July 27th, 1866. *Attorney General*, Edward Bates, Mo., March 5th, 1861; Titian J. Coffee, June 22d, 1863; James Speed, Ky., Dec. 2, 1864; Henry Stanbery, O., July 23d, 1866; William M. Evarts, N. Y., July 15th, 1868. *Postmaster General*, Montgomery Blair, Md., March 5th, 1861; William Dennison, O., Sept. 24, 1864; Alexander W. Randall, Wis., July 25th, 1866.

ULYSSES S. GRANT, President—XXI. and XXII.; 1869-1877.

Secretary of State, E. B. Washburne, Ill., March 5th, 1869; Hamilton Fish, N. Y., March 11th, 1869. *Secretary of Treasury*, George S. Boutwell, Mass., March 11th, 1869; William A. Richardson, Mass., March 17th, 1873; Benjamin H. Brewster, Ky., June 2d, 1874; Lot M. Morrill, Me., June 21st, 1876. *Secretary of War*, John A. Rawlins, Ill., March 11th, 1869; William T. Sherman, Ohio, Sept. 9th, 1869; William V. Belknap, Ia., Oct. 25th, 1869; Alphonso Taft, O., March 8th, 1876; J. D. Cameron, Pa., May 22d, 1876. *Secretary of Navy*, Adolph E. Borie, Pa., March 5th, 1869; George M. Robeson, N. J., June 25th, 1869. *Secretary of Interior*, Jacob D. Cox, O., March 5th, 1869; Columbus Delano, O., Nov. 1st, 1870; Zaccariah Chandler, Mich., Oct. 19th, 1875. *Attorney General*, E. R. Hoar, Mass., March 5, 1869; Amos T. Akerman, Ga., June 23d, 1870; George H. Williams, Ore., Dec. 14th, 1871; Edwards Pierpont, N. Y., April 26th, 1875; Alphonso Taft, O., May 22d, 1876. *Postmaster General*, J. A. J. Creswell, Md., March 5th, 1869; Marshall Jewell, Conn., Aug. 24th, 1874; James M. Tyner, Ind., July 12th, 1876.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President—XXIII.; 1877-1881.

Secretary of State, William M. Evarts, New York, March 12th, 1877. *Secretary of Treasury*, John Sherman, O., March 8th, 1877. *Secretary of War*, George W. McCrary, Ia., March 12th, 1877; Alexander Ramsey, Minn., Dec. 12th, 1879. *Secretary of Navy*, Richard W. Thompson, Ind., March 12th, 1877; Nathan Goff, Jr., W. Va., Jan. 6th, 1881. *Secretary of Interior*, Carl Schurz, Mo., March 12th, 1877. *Attorney General*, Charles Devens, Mass., March 12th, 1877. *Postmaster General*, David M. Key, Tenn., March 12th, 1877; Horace Maynard, Tenn., Aug. 25th, 1880.

JAMES A. GARFIELD AND CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Presidents—XXIV.; 1881-1885.

Secretary of State, James G. Blaine, Me., March 5th, 1881; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, N. J., Dec. 12th, 1881. *Secretary of Treasury*, William H. Windom, Minn., March 5th, 1881; Charles J. Folger, N. Y., Oct. 27th, 1881. *Secretary of War*, Robert T. Lincoln, Ill., March 5th, 1881. *Secretary of Navy*, W. H. Hunt, La., March 5th, 1881; W. E. Chandler, Dec., 1881. *Secretary of Interior*, S. J. Kirkwood, Ia., March 5th, 1881; H. M. Teller, Dec., 1881. *Attorney General*, Wayne MacVeach, Pa., March 5th, 1881; Benjamin H. Brewster, Pa., Dec. 16th, 1881. *Postmaster General*, Thomas L. James, N. Y., March 5th, 1881; Timothy O. Howe, Wis., Dec. 20th, 1881; W. Q. Gresham, Ind., April, 1883.

Table Exhibiting the Aggregate Troops Called for by the President.—Continued.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Aggregate.				Aggregate reduced to a 3 years' standard.
	Quota.	Men furnished.	Paid commutation.	Total.	
Michigan.....	95,007	87,364	2,008	89,372	80,111
Wisconsin.....	109,080	91,327	5,097	96,424	79,260
Minnesota.....	26,326	24,020	1,032	25,052	10,693
Iowa.....	79,521	76,242	67	76,309	68,630
Missouri.....	122,496	109,111	.....	109,111	86,530
Kentucky.....	100,782	75,700	3,265	79,025	70,832
Kansas.....	12,931	20,149	2	20,151	18,706
Tennessee.....	1,560	31,092	.....	31,092	26,394
Arkansas.....	780	8,289	.....	8,289	7,836
North Carolina.....	1,500	3,156	.....	3,156	3,156
California.....	.....	15,725	.....	15,725	15,725
Nevada.....	.....	1,080	.....	1,080	1,080
Oregon.....	.....	1,810	.....	1,810	1,773
Washington Territory.....	.....	964	.....	964	964
Nebraska Territory.....	.....	3,157	.....	3,157	2,175
Colorado Territory.....	.....	4,903	.....	4,903	3,697
Dakota Territory.....	.....	206	.....	205	206
New Mexico Territory.....	.....	6,561	.....	6,561	4,432
Alabama.....	.....	2,576	.....	2,576	1,611
Florida.....	.....	1,290	.....	1,290	1,290
Louisiana.....	.....	5,224	.....	5,224	4,634
Mississippi.....	.....	545	.....	545	545
Texas.....	.....	1,965	.....	1,965	1,632
Indian Nation.....	.....	3,530	.....	3,530	3,530
*Colored Troops.....	.....	93,441	.....	93,441	91,789
Total.....	2,763,670	2,772,408	86,724	2,859,132	2,320,272

* Colored troops organized at various stations in the States in rebellion, embracing all not specifically credited to States, and which cannot be assigned.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, Nov. 9, 1880.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES,

As far as ascertained, necessarily growing out of the War of the Rebellion, from July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1870, inclusive.

APPROPRIATION.	Gross Expenditure.	Expenditure other than for the war.	Expenditure growing out of the war.
Expenses of national loans and currency.....	\$ 51,522,730 77	.....	\$ 51,522,730 77
Premiums.....	59,738,167 73	.....	59,738,167 73
Interest on public debt.....	1,809,301,485 19	\$ 45,043,286 74	1,764,256,198 45
Expenses of collecting revenue from customs.....	99,690,808 31	57,151,550 14	42,539,257 87
Judgment of Court of Claims.....	5,516,260 75	551,626 07	4,964,634 68
Payments of judgments Court of Alabama Claims.....	9,315,753 19	.....	9,315,753 19
Salaries and expenses of Southern Claims Com'n.....	371,321 82	.....	371,321 82
Salaries and expenses of Am. and Brit. Claims Com'n.....	295,878 54	.....	295,878 54
Award to British claimants.....	1,929,819 00	.....	1,929,819 00
Tribunal of arbitration at Geneva.....	244,815 40	.....	244,815 40
Salaries and expenses of Alabama Claims Com'n.....	253,231 12	.....	253,231 12
Salaries and contingent expenses of Pension Office.....	7,095,968 05	1,870,180 00	5,225,788 05
Salaries and contingent expenses of War Dept.....	15,331,956 58	2,712,693 79	12,619,262 79
Salaries and contingent expenses of Ex. Dept. (exclusive of Pension Office and War Dept.).....	33,944,017 67	10,110,745 70	23,833,271 97
Expenses of assessing and collecting internal rev.....	112,803,841 31	.....	112,803,841 31
Miscellaneous accounts.....	2,664,199 82	456,714 21	2,207,485 61
Subsistence of the army.....	420,041,037 75	38,623,489 17	381,417,548 58
Quartermaster's Department.....	357,518,966 61	58,637,048 95	299,881,917 63
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Dept.....	101,528,573 37	16,185,839 74	85,342,733 63
Transportation of the army.....	407,463,324 81	70,669,439 25	336,793,885 56
Transportation of officers and their baggage.....	4,626,219 66	1,601,000 00	3,025,219 66
Clothing of the army.....	356,651,466 31	11,107,586 11	345,543,880 20
Purchase of horses for cavalry and artillery.....	130,990,762 95	4,318,339 61	126,672,423 24
Barracks, quarters, etc.....	49,872,669 49	18,801,822 89	31,070,846 59
Heating and cooking stoves.....	487,881 45	39,150 00	448,731 45
Pay, mileage, general expenses, etc., of the army.....	184,473,721 26	106,338,991 79	78,084,729 47
Pay of two and three years' volunteers.....	1,041,102,702 58	.....	1,041,102,702 58
Pay of three months' volunteers.....	836,305 41	.....	886,305 41
Pay, etc., of one hundred days' volunteers.....	14,386,778 29	.....	14,386,778 29
Pay of militia and volunteers.....	6,126,952 65	.....	6,126,952 65
Pay, etc., to officers and men in Dept. of Missouri.....	844,150 55	.....	844,150 55
Pay and supplies of one hundred days' volunteers.....	4,824,877 68	.....	4,824,877 68
Bounty to volunteers and regulars on enlistment.....	38,522,046 20	.....	38,522,046 20
Bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs.....	31,760,345 95	.....	31,760,345 95
Additional bounty act of July 28, 1866.....	69,998,786 71	.....	69,998,786 67

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES.—[Continued.]

APPROPRIATION.	Gross Expenditure.	Expenditure other than for the war.	Expenditure growing out of the war.
Collection and payment of bounty, etc., to colored soldiers, etc.....	\$ 268,158 11		\$ 268,158 11
Reimbursing States for moneys expended for payment of military service of the United States.....	9,635,512 85		9,635,512 85
Defraying expenses of minute-men and volunteers in Penn., Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky.....	597,178 30		597,178 30
Refunding to States expenses incurred on account of volunteers.....	31,297,242 60		31,297,242 60
Reimbursements to Baltimore for aid in construction of defensive works in 1863.....	96,152 00		96,152 00
Payment to members of certain military organizations in Kansas.....	296,097 28		296,097 28
Expenses of recruiting.....	2,568,639 91	\$ 1,270,673 66	1,297,966 35
Draft and substitute fund.....	9,713,873 13		9,713,873 13
Medical and Hospital Department.....	46,954,146 83	1,845,376 47	45,108,770 36
Medical and Surgical History and Statistics.....	196,048 32		196,048 32
Medical Museum and Library.....	55,000 00		55,000 00
Providing for comfort of sick, wounded and discharged soldiers.....	2,232,785 12		2,232,785 12
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	123,487 49		123,487 49
Artificial limbs and appliances.....	509,283 21		509,283 21
Ordnance service.....	6,114,533 38	1,561,001 67	4,553,531 71
Ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies.....	59,798,079 70	3,834,146 87	55,963,932 83
Armament of fortifications.....	12,336,710 88	2,118,238 79	10,218,472 09
National armories, arsenals, etc.....	29,730,717 53	6,127,228 21	23,603,489 32
Purchase of arms for volunteers and regulars.....	76,378,935 13		76,378,935 13
Traveling expenses First Michigan Cavalry and California and Nevada Volunteers.....	84,131 50		84,131 50
Payment of expenses under reconstruction acts.....	3,128,905 94		3,128,905 94
Secret Service.....	681,587 42		681,577 42
Books of Tactics.....	172,568 15		172,568 15
Medals of Honor.....	29,890 00		29,890 00
Support of Nat. Home for disabled volunteer soldiers.....	8,546,184 76		8,546,184 76
Publication of official records of war of the rebellion.....	170,998 98		170,998 98
Contingencies of the Army and Adj't Genl's Dep't.....	3,291,835 14	565,136 39	2,726,698 75
Payments under special acts of relief.....	1,088,406 83		1,088,406 83
Copying official reports.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
Expenses of Court of Inquiry in 1868 and 1869.....	5,000 00		5,000 00
United States Police for Baltimore.....	100,000 00		100,000 00
Preparing register of volunteers.....	1,015 45		1,015 45
Army pensions.....	437,744,192 80	30,315,000 00	407,429,192 80
Telegraph for military purposes.....	2,500,085 80		2,500,085 80
Maintenance of gunboat fleet proper.....	5,244,684 32		5,244,684 32
Keeping, transport'g and supplying prisoners of war.....	7,659,411 60		7,659,411 60
Permanent forts and fortifications; surveys for military defenses; contingencies of fortifications; platform for cannon of large calibre, etc., from 1864-68.....	20,887,756 96	7,483,765 87	13,403,991 09
Construction and maintenance of steam rams.....	1,370,730 42		1,370,730 42
Signal Service.....	222,269 79	78,472 23	143,797 56
Gunboats on the Western rivers.....	3,239,314 18		3,239,314 18
Supplying, transporting and delivering arms and munitions of war to loyal citizens in States in rebellion against the Government of the United States.....	1,649,596 57		1,649,596 57
Collecting, organizing and drilling volunteers.....	29,091,666 57		29,091,666 57
Bridge-trains and equipage.....	1,413,701 75		1,413,701 75
Tool and siege trains.....	702,250 00		702,250 00
Completing the defenses of Washington.....	912,283 01		912,283 01
Com'tions of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States.....	320,636 62		320,636 62
National cemeteries.....	4,162,848 39		4,162,848 39
Purchase of Ford's Theatre.....	88,000 00		88,000 00
Temporary relief to destitute people in Dist. of Col. Headstones, erection of headstones, pay of Supt's, and moving the remains of officers to nat. cemet's.....	57,000 00		57,000 00
State of Tennessee for keeping and maintaining United States military prisoners.....	1,080,185 51		1,080,185 54
Capture of Jeff. Davis.....	22,749 49		22,749 49
Removing wreck of gunboat Oregon in Chefunct River, Louisiana.....	97,031 62		97,031 62
Support of Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen.....	5,500 00		5,500 00
Claims for quartermaster's stores and com. supplies.....	11,454,237 30		11,454,237 30
Miscellaneous claims audited by Third Auditor.....	850,220 91		850,220 91
Claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion.....	94,223 11	47,112 11	47,111 00
Payment for use of Corcoran Art Gallery.....	4,170,304 54		4,170,304 54
Expenses of sales of stores and material.....	125,000 00		125,000 00
	5,842 4		5,842 43

STATEMENT SHOWING THE EXPENDITURES.—[Continued.]

APPROPRIATION.	Gross Expenditure.	Expenditure other than for the war.	Expenditure growing out of the war.
Transportation of insane volunteer soldiers.....	\$ 1,000 00		\$ 1,000 00
Horses and other property lost in military service..	4,281,724 91		4,281,724 91
Purchase of cemetery grounds near Columbus, Ohio	500 00		500 00
Fortifications on the Northern Frontier	683,748 12		683,748 12
Pay of the Navy.....	144,549,073 96	\$ 70,086,769 62	74,462,304 34
Provisions of the Navy	32,771,931 16	16,403,307 34	16,368,623 82
Clothing of the Navy.....	2,709,491 98	1,114,701 00	1,594,790 98
Construction and repair.....	170,007,781 25	35,829,684 80	134,178,096 65
Equipment of vessels.....	25,174,614 53		25,174,614 53
Ordnance.....	38,063,357 67	6,641,463 30	31,422,094 37
Surgeons' necessaries.....	2,178,769 74	241,025 68	1,937,744 06
Yards and docks	33,638,156 59	3,337,854 52	30,300,302 07
Fuel for the Navy.....	19,962,754 36	8,612,521 68	11,340,232 68
Hemp for the Navy	2,836,916 69	1,938,664 42	898,252 27
Steam machinery.....	49,297,318 57		49,297,318 57
Navigation.....	2,526,247 00		2,526,247 00
Naval hospitals	875,462 34	375,789 40	499,662 94
Magazines.....	753,822 13	349,290 48	404,531 65
Marine corps, pay, clothing, etc	16,726,906 00	8,969,290 82	7,757,615 18
Naval Academy	2,640,440 87	778,308 86	1,862,132 01
Naval Asylum, Philadelphia	652,049 89	65,394 00	586,655 89
Temporary increase of the Navy.....	8,123,766 21		8,123,766 21
Miscellaneous appropriations	2,614,044 77		2,614,044 77
Naval pensions.....	7,540,043 00	950,000 00	6,590,043 00
Bounties to seamen.....	2,821,530 10		2,821,530 10
Bounty for destruction of enemy's vessels	271,309 28		271,309 28
Indemnity for lost clothing.....	389,025 33		389,025 33
Total expenditures.....	\$6,844,571,431 03	\$ 654,641,522 45	\$6,189,929,908 58

NOTE.—Only the appropriations from which war expenditures were made are included in the above.

NATIONAL DEBTS, EXPENDITURE AND COMMERCE, PER CAPITA.

COUNTRY.	Debt per head.	Annual Expenditure per head.	Annual Imports per head.	Annual Exports per head.
Argentine Republic.....	\$ 29 07	\$ 12 04	\$ 20 31	\$ 25 66
Austria-Hungary	5 73	1 63	7 19	5 70
Austria proper.....	65 26	9 29		
Hungary proper	17 68	7 53		
Belgium.....	48 08	10 13	53 41	46 06
Bolivia.....	10 04	2 58	3 30	2 68
Brazil.....	36 43	6 70	8 71	10 31
Canada.....	31 16	6 69	25 87	24 04
Chili.....	24 49	10 66	18 21	17 95
Colombia.....	5 22	94	2 35	3 38
Denmark	27 19	6 83	26 31	17 95
Ecuador.....	20 20	24 36	8 77	4 51
Egypt.....	85 82	10 42	5 52	12 94
France.....	127 23	14 07	24 17	26 05
German Empire	70	3 15	21 54	14 21
Prussia	10 65	6 33		
Great Britain and Ireland.....	114 62	12 35	59 11	40 59
Greece.....	27 50	5 35	16 49	10 30
India, British.....	3 01	1 42	93	1 48
Italy	71 94	10 12	9 67	8 85
Mexico.....	42 63	2 68	3 13	3 41
Netherlands.....	101 21	11 37	71 27	67 70
Norway	7 48	5 91	28 77	18 77
Paraguay	54 72	3 39	2 55	2 74
Peru.....	79 82	12 62		14 02
Portugal.....	96 84	6 70	8 60	5 97
Roumania.....	11 82	3 85	3 19	5 60
Russia.....	26 33	4 83	4 22	3 23
Servia.....	3 61	1 43	4 58	4 06
Spain.....	142 71	7 83	3 96	4 48
Sweden.....	8 86	4 93	19 39	14 11
Switzerland.....	2 25	3 08		
Turkey.....	31 70	4 38	2 23	1 59
United States	52 56	6 13	12 64	15 40
Uruguay	98 00	15 28	49 25	38 09
Venezuela.....	35 11	2 04	6 72	9 62

STATEMENT,

Showing the Average Weekly Rates of Wages in the several Countries, compiled from the Consular Reports and compared with Rates prevailing in the United States.

OCCUPATION.	Bel-gium.	Den-mark.	France.	Ger-many.	Italy.	Spain.	United Kingdom.			United States.	
							Engl'd	Irel'd	Scot'l'd.	N. York	Chic'go
Men, without board or lodging.....			\$3 15	\$2 87	\$3 50		\$3 60	\$3 40	\$ 4 25		
Men, with board and lodging.....			1 36	1 48	1 80		2 00	1 30	1 50-2 40		
Women, without board and lodging.....			1 10	1 08	1 55		1 80	2 16	1 80-3 25		
Women, with board and lodging.....				75	60		1 15	75	60-1 00		
Bricklayers.....	\$6 00		4 00	3 60	3 45	\$5 12	8 12	7 58	9 63	\$12 to \$15	\$6 to \$10
Carpenters and joiners.....	5 40	\$4 25	5 42	4 00	4 18	4 88	8 25	7 33	8 12	9 to 12	7 to 12
Gasfitters.....	5 40			3 65	3 95		7 25	7 95	8 40	10 to 14	10 to 12
Masons.....	6 00	4 45	5 00	4 30	4 00	4 80	8 15	7 58	8 25	12 to 18	12 to 15
Painters.....	4 20	4 15	4 90	3 92	4 60		7 25	7 54	8 16	10 to 16	6 to 12
Plasterers.....	5 40			3 80	4 35	7 20	8 70	7 68	10 13	10 to 15	9 to 15
Plumbers.....	6 00		5 50	3 60	3 90		7 75	8 46	7 13	12 to 18	12 to 20
Slaters.....				4 00	3 90		7 90		8 30	10 to 15	12 to 18
Bakers.....	4 40	4 25	5 55	3 50	3 90	5 40	6 50		6 60	5 to 8	8 to 12
Blacksmiths.....	4 40	3 90	5 45	3 55	3 94	4 65	8 12		7 04	10 to 14	9 to 12
Bookbinders.....	3 72	4 85	3 82	3 90	3 60		7 83		6 50	12 to 18	9 to 20
Brassfounders.....	4 20		3 20	5 49			7 40		6 90	10 to 14	8 to 15
Butchers.....	4 50	4 50	5 42	3 85	4 20		7 23		4 75	8 to 12	12 to 18
Cabinet-makers.....	4 80		6 00	3 97	4 95	4 20	7 70		8 48	9 to 13	7 to 15
Coopers.....		4 10	7 00	3 30	4 35	4 95	7 30		6 10	12 to 16	6 to 15
Coppersmiths.....		3 85		3 30	3 90		7 40		7 10	12 to 16	15 to 20
Cutlers.....		3 85	4 63	4 00	3 90		8 00		6 25	10 to 13	15 to 20
Engravers.....				4 00	4 00		9 72		8 75	15 to 25	9 to 30
Horseshoers.....		3 85	5 40	3 25	3 50		7 20		7 00	12 to 18	15 to 25
Millwrights.....		4 00		3 30	4 95		7 50		7 50	10 to 15	12 to 20
Printers.....		4 62	4 70	4 80	3 90		7 75		7 52	8 to 18	12 to 18
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	4 80	3 85	5 00	3 60	3 90		6 80		6 15	12 to 15	6 to 12
Sailmakers.....		4 85		3 30	3 90		7 30		6 33	12 to 18	12 to 15
Shoemakers.....		3 30	4 75	3 12	4 32	3 90	7 35		7 35	12 to 18	9 to 18
Tailors.....		4 10	5 10	3 58	4 30	3 90	\$5-7 30		7 00	10 to 18	6 to 18
Tinsmiths.....	4 80	3 90	4 40	3 65	3 60	3 90	7 30		6 00	10 to 14	9 to 12
Laborers, porters, etc.....	3 00			2 92	2 60	3 00	5 00		4 50	6 to 9	5 to 6
Engineers, passenger trains.....			11 33	8 35	9 50		9 12	9 00	8 70		
Firemen, do.....			6 25	3 30	4 50		6 00	4 50	4 96		
Brakemen, do.....			3 60	3 22			5 50	4 00	4 69		
Signalmen.....			5 83	3 52	4 00		5 60	5 00	5 12		
Switchmen.....			5 50	3 41	4 00		5 60	5 00	5 19		
Porters.....			5 00	2 60	3 40		4 50	4 00	4 44		
Laborers.....			3 35	3 10	3 30		4 50	4 00	4 27		

STATEMENT,

Showing the Average Weekly Rates of Wages in the principal Cities of Europe, compiled from Consular Reports, and compared with Rates in New York and Chicago.

OCCUPATION.	Belgium (Brussels)	France (Bord'aux)	Germany (Dr'sden)	Italy (Rome)	Spain (Barcelona)	Switzerland (Geneva)	United Kingdom (Liverpool)	United States (N. York.)	United States (Chicago.)
Bricklayers.....	\$6 00	\$4 00		\$3 00	\$5 40	\$4 80	\$9 25	\$12 to \$15	\$6 00-\$10 50
Carpenters and joiners.....	5 40	5 00	\$3 75	3 00	5 00	6 00	9 00	9 to 12	7 50- 12
Gasfitters.....	5 40					4 60	7 80	10 to 14	10 to 12
Masons.....	6 00	5 40	3 75	3 00	6 00	4 80	8 70	12 to 18	12 to 15
Painters.....					7 00	4 60	8 50	10 to 16	6 to 12
Plasterers.....	5 40				7 00	4 60	9 72	10 to 15	9 to 15
Plumbers.....	6 00	6 00				4 60	9 00	12 to 18	12 to 20
Slaters.....						4 60	9 72	10 to 15	12 to 18
Bakers.....	6 00	4 80	3 50		5 40	4 80		5 to 8	8 to 12
Blacksmiths.....	6 00	4 80	4 00	3 30	4 50	4 80	8 90	10 to 14	9 to 12
Bookbinders.....	6 00	4 80	2 00		3 60	4 60	8 00	12 to 18	9 to 20
Brassfounders.....			3 00	4 75	6 60		7 20	10 to 14	8 to 15
Butchers.....	6 00	6 00	4 00			4 60		8 to 12	7 to 18
Cabinet-makers.....	4 80				4 20	6 00	8 00	9 to 13	7 to 15
Coopers.....	6 00	8 00			5 50	4 60	8 75	12 to 16	6 to 15
Coppersmiths.....	6 00		4 75			4 60	8 90	12 to 16	15 to 20
Cutlers.....	5 50	4 20	4 00			4 60		10 to 13	15 to 20
Engravers.....	6 00					4 80		15 to 25	9 to 30
Horseshoers.....	6 00	4 80					8 50	12 to 18	15 to 25
Millwrights.....							7 70	10 to 15	12 to 20
Printers.....	6 00	3 00			4 80	4 60	10 50	8 to 18	12 to 18
Saddlers and harness-makers.....	4 80	4 80				4 60	7 30	12 to 15	6 to 12
Sailmakers.....	6 00							12 to 18	12 to 15
Shoemakers.....	6 00	4 20	2 00	3 60	3 60	4 60	8 75	12 to 18	9 to 18
Tailors.....	6 00	4 80	3 00	3 60	3 60	4 80		10 to 18	6 to 18
Tinsmiths.....	4 80	4 80	3 00		4 00	4 80	7 50	10 to 14	9 to 12
Laborers, porters, etc.....	3 50		2 50			3 00	5 82	6 to 9	5 50 to 9

STATEMENT,

Showing the average Retail Prices of the Necessaries of life in the Principal Cities of Europe, compiled from Consular Reports, and compared with same in New York and Chicago.

ARTICLES.	Bel-	Fra'ce	Ger-	Italy.	Spain.	Switz-	United		United States,			
	gium.		many.			land.	Kingdom.					
	Brus-	Par-	Dres-	Rome.	Barce-	Gen-	Liverpool.		New York.		Chicago.	
	sels.	d'aux.	den.		lona.	eva.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Bread.....per lb.	4-5	3-4	7	6	.....	4	3½-4	4	4-	4½	4-	4½
Flour.....do...	.....	.....	6	10	6¼	7	3½-5	5	3-	4	2½-	4½
Beef:												
Roasting.....per lb.	20	20	24	20	20	30	22	12-	16		8-	12½
Soup.....do...	16	16	18	12	15	18	16	6-	8		5-	8
Rump.....do...	18	18	19	15	18	25	18	14-	16		8-	12½
Corned.....do...	16	16	18	12	.....	18	16	8-	12		4-	7
Veal:												
Fore quarter.....per lb.	16	16	12	15	15	.....	14	8-	10		6-	10
Hind quarter.....do...	18	20	18	20	18	18	20	10-	12		10-	12
Cutlets.....do...	20	22	18	22	22	20	20	20-	24		12½-	15
Mutton:												
Fore quarter.....per lb.	16	16	12	15	12	.....	14	9-	10		5-	12½
Hind quarter.....do...	18	20	18	18	15	18	20	12-	14		5-	15½
Chops.....do...	20	20	18	18	18	.....	20	14-	16		10-	15
Pork:												
Fresh.....per lb.	16	12	18	15	20	18	16	8-	10		4-	8
Salted.....do...	16	14	18	18	20	20	16	8-	10		6-	12
Bacon.....do...	18	20	30	25	30	.....	20	8-	10		7-	12
Ham.....do...	20	25	35	30	40	28	24	8-	12		7-	15
Shoulder.....do...	16	16	30	25	30	.....	16	8-	10		4-	10
Sausage.....do...	18	16	20	20	.....	.....	20	8-	10		6-	10
Lard.....do...	20	.....	20	25	19	.....	16	10-	12		6-	10
Codfish.....do...	.....	.....	.....	16	9	.....	.....	6-	7		5-	9
Butter.....do...	20-50	.....	16	30	40	36	24-	36	25-	32	16-	40
Cheese.....do...	20-25	.....	33	28	25	23	12-	20	12-	20	5-	16
Potatoes.....per bu.	56	60	48	\$1 20	\$1 00	60	\$1 20-	\$1 50	\$1 40-	\$1 60	60-	\$1 80
Rice.....per lb.	.....	.....	10	5	6½	.....	4-	10	8-	10	5-	10
Beans.....per qt.	.....	.....	14	15	12	.....	6-	8	7-	10	5-	9
Milk.....do...	.....	.....	.....	4	12	5	8-	10	8-	10	3-	6
Eggs.....per doz.	20-25	10-15	.....	20	20	20	14-	18	25-	30	10-	24
Oatmeal.....per lb.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3½-	4	4-	5	4-	5
Tea.....do...	.....	.....	75	.....	60	50	40-	85	50-	60	25-	\$1 00
Coffee.....do...	30-40	.....	36	40	40	30	24-	40	20-	30	15-	40
Sugar.....do...	15-20	.....	12	8	10	8	5-	8	8-	10	7-	10
Molasses.....per gal.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60-	70	40-	80	40-	80
Soap.....per lb.	.....	.....	.....	4	9	.....	4-	10	6-	7	3-	8
Starch.....do...	.....	.....	.....	10	9	.....	8-	10	8-	10	5-	10
Coal.....per ton.	.....	.....	\$3 10	\$11 00	\$9 00	.....	\$3 65-	4 38	\$4 00-	\$5 25	\$4 50	-\$6 75

APPORTIONMENT

Under Census of 1870 (283) and apportionment under Census of 1880 from 293 to 325 Representatives, based on a population of 49,371,340 in the States:

STATES.			1870.	1880.	STATES.			1870.	1880.
Alabama.....	8	8	8	8	Missouri.....	13	14	13	14
Arkansas.....	4	5	4	5	Nebraska.....	1	3	1	3
California.....	4	6	4	6	Nevada.....	1	1	1	1
Colorado.....	1	1	1	1	New Hampshire.....	3	2	3	2
Connecticut.....	4	4	4	4	New Jersey.....	7	7	7	7
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1	New York.....	33	34	33	34
Florida.....	2	2	2	2	North Carolina.....	8	9	8	9
Georgia.....	9	10	9	10	Ohio.....	20	21	20	21
Illinois.....	19	20	19	20	Oregon.....	1	1	1	1
Indiana.....	13	13	13	13	Pennsylvania.....	27	28	27	28
Iowa.....	9	11	9	11	Rhode Island.....	2	2	2	2
Kansas.....	3	7	3	7	South Carolina.....	7	7	7	7
Kentucky.....	10	11	10	11	Tennessee.....	10	10	10	10
Louisiana.....	6	6	6	6	Texas.....	6	11	6	11
Maine.....	6	4	6	4	Vermont.....	3	2	3	2
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	Virginia.....	9	10	9	10
Massachusetts.....	11	12	11	12	West Virginia.....	3	4	3	4
Michigan.....	9	11	9	11	Wisconsin.....	8	9	8	9
Minnesota.....	3	5	3	5					
Mississippi.....	6	7	6	7	Total.....	293	325	293	325

The House of Representatives, March 3, 1881—yeas 136, nays 123—adopted 319 as the number of Representatives; but the bill was amended to fix the number at 325, and this met the approval of the Senate, and is now the law.

LENGTH OF SESSIONS OF CONGRESS, 1789-1883.

No of Congress.	No of Session.	Time of Session.	No. of Congress.	No. of Session.	Time of Session.
1st	1...March	4, 1789—September 29, 1789	26th	1...December 2, 1839—July	21, 1840
	2...January	4, 1790—August 12, 1790		2...December 7, 1840—March	3, 1841
	3...December	6, 1790—March 3, 1791		1...May 31, 1841—September 17, 1841	17, 1841
2d	1...October	24, 1791—May 8, 1792	27th	2...December 6, 1841—August	31, 1842
	2...November	5, 1792—March 2, 1793		3...December 5, 1842—March	3, 1843
	1...December	2, 1793—June 9, 1794		1...December 4, 1843—June	17, 1844
3d	2...November	3, 1794—March 3, 1795	28th	2...December 2, 1844—March	3, 1845
	1...December	7, 1795—June 1, 1796		1...December 1, 1845—August	10, 1846
4th	2...December	5, 1796—March 3, 1797	29th	2...December 7, 1846—March	3, 1847
	1...May 15, 1797—July	10, 1797		1...December 6, 1847—August	14, 1848
	2...November 13, 1797—July	16, 1798	30th	2...December 4, 1848—March	3, 1849
	3...December 3, 1798—March	3, 1799		1...December 3, 1849—September 30, 1850	30, 1850
	1...December 2, 1799—May	14, 1800	31st	2...December 2, 1850—March	3, 1851
6th	2...November 17, 1800—March	3, 1801		1...December 1, 1851—August	31, 1852
	1...December 7, 1801—May	3, 1802	32d	2...December 6, 1852—March	3, 1853
7th	2...December 6, 1802—March	3, 1803		1...December 2, 1853—August	7, 1854
	1...October 17, 1803—March	27, 1804	33d	2...December 4, 1854—March	3, 1855
	2...November 5, 1804—March	3, 1805		1...December 5, 1855—August	18, 1856
	1...December 2, 1805—April	21, 1806	34th	2...August 21, 1856—August	30, 1856
9th	2...December 1, 1806—March	3, 1807		3...December 1, 1856—March	3, 1857
	1...October 26, 1807—April	25, 1808		1...December 7, 1857—June	14, 1858
10th	2...November 7, 1808—March	3, 1809	35th	2...December 6, 1858—March	3, 1859
	1...May 22, 1809—June	28, 1809		1...December 5, 1859—June	25, 1860
11th	2...November 27, 1809—May	1, 1810	36th	2...December 3, 1860—March	4, 1861
	3...December 3, 1810—March	3, 1811		1...July 4, 1861—August	6, 1861
	1...November 4, 1811—July	6, 1812	37th	2...December 2, 1861—July	17, 1862
12th	2...November 2, 1812—March	3, 1813		3...December 1, 1862—March	4, 1863
	1...May 24, 1813—August	2, 1813		1...December 7, 1863—July	4, 1864
13th	2...December 6, 1813—April	18, 1814	38th	2...December 5, 1864—March	4, 1865
	3...September 19, 1814—March	3, 1815		1...December 4, 1865—July	28, 1866
	1...December 4, 1815—April	30, 1816	39th	2...December 3, 1866—March	4, 1867
14th	2...December 2, 1816—March	3, 1817		1...March 4, 1867—March	30, 1867
	1...December 1, 1817—April	20, 1818		1...July 3, 1867—July	20, 1867
15th	2...November 16, 1818—March	3, 1819	40th	1...November 21, 1867—December	2, 1867
	1...December 6, 1819—May	15, 1820		2...December 2, 1867—July	27, 1868
16th	2...November 13, 1820—March	3, 1821		3...December 7, 1868—March	4, 1869
	1...December 3, 1821—May	8, 1822		1...March 4, 1869—April	23, 1869
17th	2...December 2, 1822—March	3, 1823		2...December 6, 1869—July	15, 1870
	1...December 1, 1823—May	27, 1824	41st	3...December 5, 1870—March	4, 1871
18th	2...December 6, 1824—March	3, 1825		1...March 4, 1871—April	20, 1871
	1...December 5, 1825—May	22, 1826	42d	2...December 4, 1871—June	10, 1872
	2...December 4, 1826—March	3, 1827		3...December 2, 1872—March	4, 1873
20th	1...December 3, 1827—May	26, 1828		1...December 1, 1873—June	23, 1874
	2...December 1, 1828—March	3, 1829	43d	2...December 7, 1874—March	4, 1875
	1...December 7, 1829—May	31, 1830		1...December 6, 1875—August	15, 1876
21st	2...December 6, 1830—March	3, 1831	41th	2...December 4, 1876—March	4, 1877
	1...December 5, 1831—July	16, 1832		1...October 15, 1877—December	3, 1877
22d	2...December 3, 1832—March	3, 1833	45th	2...December 3, 1877—June	20, 1878
	1...December 2, 1833—June	30, 1834		3...December 2, 1878—March	4, 1879
23d	2...December 1, 1834—March	3, 1835		1...March 18, 1879—July	1, 1879
	1...December 7, 1835—July	4, 1836	46th	2...December 1, 1879—June	16, 1880
24th	2...December 5, 1836—March	3, 1837		3...December 6, 1880—March	4, 1881
	1...September 4, 1837—October	16, 1837		1...December 5, 1881—August	8, 1882
25th	2...December 4, 1837—July	9, 1838	47th	2...December 4, 1882—March	4, 1883
	3...December 3, 1838—March	3, 1839	48th	December 5, 1883, in session.	

CIVIL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Number Employed in the Several Departments of the Government, July 1st, 1882.

Executive Office.....	7
Congress.....	280
State Department.....	419
Treasury Department.....	12,130
War Department.....	1,861
Post-Office Department.....	52,672
Navy Department.....	123
Interior Department.....	2,813
Department of Justice.....	2,876
Department of Agriculture.....	77
Government Printing Office.....	1,168
Total.....	74,431

**THE STATES AND TERRITORIES—WHEN ADMITTED OR ORGANIZED—
WITH AREA AND POPULATION.**

STATES. [First thirteen admitted on ratifying Constitution—all others admitted by Acts of Congress]	Date when Admitted.	Area in square miles at time of admission.	Population nearest census to date of admission.	
			Population.	Year.
Delaware	December 7, 1787	2,050	59,096	1790
Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	45,215	434,373	1790
New Jersey	December 18, 1787	7,815	184,139	1790
Georgia	January 2, 1788	59,475	82,548	1790
Connecticut	January 9, 1788	4,990	237,496	1790
Massachusetts	February 6, 1788	8,315	378,787	1790
Maryland	April 28, 1788	12,210	319,728	1790
South Carolina	May 23, 1788	30,570	249,033	1790
New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	9,305	141,885	1790
Virginia	June 25, 1788	42,450	747,610	1790
New York	July 26, 1788	49,170	340,120	1790
North Carolina	November 21, 1789	52,250	393,751	1790
Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	1,250	68,825	1790
Vermont	March 4, 1791	9,565	85,339	1791
Kentucky	June 1, 1792	40,400	73,077	1792
Tennessee	June 1, 1796	42,050	77,202	1796
Ohio	November 29, 1802	41,060	41,915	1802
Louisiana	April 30, 1812	48,720	76,556	1812
Indiana	December 11, 1816	36,350	63,805	1816
Mississippi	December 10, 1817	46,810	75,512	1817
Illinois	December 3, 1818	56,650	34,620	1818
Alabama	December 14, 1819	52,250	127,901	1820
Maine	March 15, 1820	33,040	298,269	1820
Missouri	August 19, 1821	69,415	66,586	1821
Arkansas	June 15, 1836	53,850	52,240	1836
Michigan	January 26, 1837	58,915	212,267	1840
Florida	March 3, 1845	58,680	54,477	1845
Iowa	December 28, 1846	56,025	81,920	1846
Texas	December 29, 1845	265,780	212,592	1850
Wisconsin	May 29, 1848	56,040	305,391	1850
California	September 9, 1850	158,360	92,597	1850
Minnesota	May 11, 1858	83,365	172,023	1860
Oregon	February 14, 1859	96,030	52,465	1859
Kansas	January 29, 1861	82,080	107,296	1860
West Virginia	June 19, 1863	24,780	442,014	1870
Nevada	October 31, 1864	110,700	40,000	1864
Nebraska	March 1, 1867	76,855	60,000	1867
Colorado	August 1, 1876	103,925	150,000	1876
District of Columbia	March 3, 1791	60	.....	.....

TERRITORIES.	Dates of Organization.	Present area, square miles.	Population.	Census of
Utah	September 9, 1850	82,090	143,963	1880
New Mexico	September 9, 1850	122,580	119,565	1880
Washington	March 2, 1853	69,180	75,116	1880
Dakota	March 2, 1861	149,100	135,177	1880
Arizona	February 24, 1863	113,020	40,440	1880
Idaho	March 3, 1863	84,800	32,610	1880
Montana	May 26, 1864	146,080	39,159	1880
Wyoming	July 25, 1868	97,890	20,789	1880
Indian Alaska .....	.....	64,690	.....	.....
		Unsurveyed	.....	.....

Total Number of Troops Called Into Service During the Rebellion.*

The various calls of the President for men were as follows :

1861—3 months' men	75,000	1864—3 years' men, March	200,000
1861—3 years' men	500,000	1864—3 years' men, July	500,000
1862—3 years' men	300,000	1864—3 years' men, December	300,000
1862—9 months' men	300,000		
1864—3 years' men, February	500,000	Total	2,675,000

* These do not include the militia that were brought into service during the various invasions of Lee's armies into Maryland and Pennsylvania.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square miles.	Pop'n in '90.	Capitals.	Governors.	Salaries.	Length term. Years.	Terms expire.	Legislatures' next sessions meet.	Reps. in Congress.	Time of Next Election in Each State.
Alabama.....	52,250	1,262,505	Montgomery	†Edward A. O'Neal.....	\$3,000	2	Dec., 1884	*Nov., 1884	8	1st Monday, Aug. 1884
Alaska Ter.....	577,350		Sitka	No Civil Government.....						Presidential appointment.
Arizona Ter.....	113,916	40,440	Prescott.....	†Frederick A. Tittle.....	2,000	4	Oct., 1884	*Jan., 1885	1	1st Monday, Sept. 1884
Arkansas.....	53,850	802,925	Little Rock.....	†J. H. Berry.....	3,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	5	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Sept. 1884
California.....	155,360	864,994	Sacramento.....	†George Stoneman.....	8,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	6	1st Tuesday, Nov. 1884
Colorado.....	103,925	194,327	Denver.....	†James B. Grant.....	3,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Connecticut.....	4,990	622,700	Hartford.....	†Thomas M. Waller.....	3,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	4	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Dakota Ter.....	152,900	132,177	Bismarck.....	N. G. Ordway.....	3,000	4	June, 1884	*Jan., 1885	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Delaware.....	2,950	146,698	Dover.....	†Charles C. Stockley.....	2,000	4	Jan., 1887	*Jan., 1885	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Dist. of Col'bia.	60	17,624	Washington							
Florida.....	58,680	289,493	Tallahassee.....	†W. D. Bloxham.....	3,900	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	2	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Georgia.....	59,475	1,642,180	Atlanta.....	†H. D. McDaniel.....	3,000	2	Nov., 1884	*Nov., 1884	10	1st Wednesday, Oct. 1884
Idaho Ter.....	90,932	32,610	Boise City.....	†John N. Irwin.....	2,600	4	Dec., 1884	*Dec., 1884	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Illinois.....	56,650	8,077,871	Springfield.....	†John M. Hamilton.....	6,900	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	20	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Indiana.....	36,350	1,978,301	Indianapolis.....	†Albert G. Porter.....	5,000	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	13	2d Tuesday, Nov. 1884
Indian Ter.....	93,991		Tahlequah.....	D. W. Bushyhead, Pr. Cl.	1,000	4	Nov., 1885	*Nov., 1884		1st Monday, Aug. 1885
Iowa.....	56,023	1,624,616	Des Moines.....	†Buren W. Sherman.....	3,000	2	Jan., 1886	*Jan., 1884	11	2d Tuesday, Nov. 1884
Kansas.....	82,040	996,006	Topeka.....	†George W. Glick.....	3,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	7	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Kentucky.....	40,440	1,688,680	Frankfort.....	†F. Proctor Knott.....	5,000	4	Sept., 1884	*Dec., 1885	11	1st Monday, Aug. 1884
Louisiana.....	48,720	939,940	Baton Rouge.....	†John McEnery.....	4,000	4	May, 1884	*May, 1885	6	2d Monday, April 1885
Maine.....	33,040	648,936	Augsusta.....	†Frederick H. Robie.....	2,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	18	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Maryland.....	12,210	934,943	Annapolis.....	†Robt. M. McLane.....	4,500	4	Jan., 1888	*Jan., 1885	6	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Massachusetts.....	8,315	1,783,085	Boston.....	†G. D. Robinson.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	12	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Michigan.....	58,915	1,636,937	Lansing.....	†Josiah W. Begole.....	1,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	5	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Minnesota.....	83,365	780,773	St. Paul.....	†L. F. Hubbard.....	3,800	2	Jan., 1886	*Jan., 1885	11	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Mississippi.....	46,810	1,131,597	Jackson.....	†Robert Lowry.....	4,000	4	Jan., 1886	*Jan., 1886	5	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Missouri.....	69,410	2,164,380	Jefferson City.....	†T. T. Crittenden.....	5,000	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	14	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Montana Ter.....	143,776	59,159	Helena.....	†J. Schuyler Crosby.....	2,400	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	3	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Nebraska.....	76,885	452,402	Lincoln.....	†James W. Dawes.....	2,500	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Nevada.....	110,700	62,266	Carson City.....	†Flewett W. Adams.....	1,000	4	Jan., 1887	*Feb., 1885	2	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
New Hampshire.....	9,705	346,991	Concord.....	†Samuel W. Hale.....	1,000	2	June, 1885	*June, 1885	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
New Jersey.....	7,815	1,131,116	Trenton.....	†Leon Abbett.....	5,000	3	Jan., 1887	*Jan., 1885	7	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
New Mexico Ter.....	221,291	119,563	Santa Fe.....	†Lionel A. Sheldon.....	2,600	4	June, 1885	*Jan., 1886	34	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
New York.....	49,170	5,682,871	Albany.....	†Grover Cleveland.....	10,000	3	Jan., 1886	*Jan., 1885	34	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
North Carolina.....	52,250	1,399,750	Raleigh.....	†Thomas J. Jarvis.....	3,000	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	21	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Ohio.....	41,090	3,198,102	Columbus.....	†Geo. Hoadly.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1886	*Jan., 1885	21	2d Tuesday, Oct. 1884
Oregon.....	96,080	174,768	Salem.....	†Zenas F. Moody.....	1,500	4	Sept., 1886	*Sept., 1884	1	1st Monday, June 1884
Pennsylvania.....	45,215	4,282,891	Harrisburg.....	†Robert E. Pattison.....	10,000	4	Jan., 1887	*Jan., 1885	28	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Rhode Island.....	1,250	276,531	Newport and Prov.	A. Bourne.....	1,000	1	May, 1884	*Jan., 1884	2	1st Wednesday, April 1884
South Carolina.....	30,570	995,577	Columbia.....	†Hugh S. Thompson.....	3,500	2	Nov., 1884	*Nov., 1885	10	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Aug. 1884
Tennessee.....	42,050	1,542,339	Nashville.....	†William B. Bate.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	7	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Texas.....	265,780	1,591,749	Austin.....	†John Ireland.....	4,000	2	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	11	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Utah Ter.....	88,076	143,963	Salt Lake City.....	†Eli H. Murray.....	2,600	4	Jan., 1884	*Jan., 1886	2	1st Monday, Aug. 1884
Vermont.....	9,565	332,286	Montpelier.....	†John L. Burston.....	1,000	2	Oct., 1884	*Oct., 1884	2	1st Tuesday, Nov. 1884
Virginia.....	42,450	1,512,565	Richmond.....	†W. E. Cameron, Ready	5,000	4	Jan., 1886	*Dec., 1885	10	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Washington Ter.....	69,994	75,110	Olympia.....	†William A. Newell.....	2,600	4	Oct., 1884	*Jan., 1885	4	2d Tuesday, Oct. 1884
West Virginia.....	24,780	618,457	Wheeling.....	†Jacob B. Jackson.....	2,700	2	March, 1885	*Jan., 1885	9	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Wisconsin.....	57,040	1,315,497	Madison.....	†J. M. Rusk.....	5,000	4	Jan., 1885	*Jan., 1885	4	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884
Wyoming Ter.....	85,000	20,789	Cheyenne.....	†Jno. W. Hoyt.....	2,600	4	April, 1886	*Jan., 1884	1	Tues. aft. 1st Mon. Nov. 1884

* Legislature elected biennially.

† Democrats.

STATE ELECTIONS OF 1883 AND 1882, COMPARED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION OF 1880.

STATES.	1883.*				1882.†				1880.††			
	Rep.	Dem.	Gbk.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.	Gbk.	Pro.	Garfield Rep.	Hancock Dem.	Wheeler Gbk.	Dov. Pro.
Alabama.....	46,386	49,352	100,591	46,386	49,352	100,591	46,386	49,352	66,221	91,185	4,642	4,642
Arkansas.....	67,175	80,348	10,142	67,175	80,348	10,142	67,175	80,348	42,436	60,775	4,079	4,079
California.....	27,692	29,897	1,020	27,692	29,897	1,020	27,692	29,897	80,426	80,426	3,392	3,392
Colorado.....	64,853	69,014	697	64,853	69,014	697	64,853	69,014	27,450	29,647	1,433	1,433
*Connecticut.....	51,749	46,146	10,098	51,749	46,146	10,098	51,749	46,146	67,771	64,415	868	40
Delaware.....	20,139	24,067	3,553	20,139	24,067	3,553	20,139	24,067	14,133	15,276	120	120
Florida.....	24,930	81,413	68	24,930	81,413	68	24,930	81,413	23,654	27,964	966	966
Georgia.....	224,657	219,067	11,906	224,657	219,067	11,906	224,657	219,067	64,086	102,470	26,358	26,358
Illinois.....	210,234	229,918	13,590	210,234	229,918	13,590	210,234	229,918	318,037	277,321	12,985	12,985
Indiana.....	149,061	112,180	30,817	149,061	112,180	30,817	149,061	112,180	232,164	225,522	32,701	32,701
Iowa.....	78,166	108,813	736	78,166	108,813	736	78,166	108,813	183,927	106,415	692	692
Kansas.....	89,181	133,615	1,302	89,181	133,615	1,302	89,181	133,615	121,649	50,801	19,851	19,851
Kentucky.....	33,953	49,892	1,883	33,953	49,892	1,883	33,953	49,892	106,306	50,801	11,499	258
Louisiana.....	72,724	63,852	395	72,724	63,852	395	72,724	63,852	74,030	93,706	4,408	4,408
Maine.....	80,707	92,694	1,881	80,707	92,694	1,881	80,707	92,694	161,205	111,560	4,548	4,548
Maryland.....	150,092	127,376	80,725	150,092	127,376	80,725	150,092	127,376	186,941	131,597	34,898	34,898
Massachusetts.....	122,330	67,869	46,653	122,330	67,869	46,653	122,330	67,869	93,903	63,316	3,267	286
Michigan.....	72,404	92,802	48,163	72,404	92,802	48,163	72,404	92,802	34,854	75,750	6,797	6,797
Minnesota.....	128,230	198,620	33,407	128,230	198,620	33,407	128,230	198,620	153,667	20,669	35,133	35,133
Mississippi.....	43,496	28,662	16,991	43,496	28,662	16,991	43,496	28,662	64,979	28,623	3,950	3,950
Missouri.....	47,362	46,906	8,732	47,362	46,906	8,732	47,362	46,906	8,732	9,613	628	628
Nebraska.....	38,399	36,879	439	38,399	36,879	439	38,399	36,879	44,562	40,794	181	181
New Hampshire.....	97,047	103,866	2,960	97,047	103,866	2,960	97,047	103,866	120,565	122,666	2,617	2,617
New Jersey.....	429,232	445,817	7,187	429,232	445,817	7,187	429,232	445,817	655,424	633,511	12,373	12,373
New York.....	347,164	359,733	2,937	347,164	359,733	2,937	347,164	359,733	115,874	124,208	1,126	1,126
North Carolina.....	319,106	302,031	4,432	319,106	302,031	4,432	319,106	302,031	375,438	340,821	6,416	6,416
Ohio.....	13,068	10,907	6,602	13,068	10,907	6,602	13,068	10,907	20,619	19,948	219	219
Oregon.....	10,056	6,311	17,719	10,056	6,311	17,719	10,056	6,311	444,704	407,428	20,668	1,533
Rhode Island.....	67,158	17,120	1,120	67,158	17,120	1,120	67,158	17,120	18,193	10,779	236	236
South Carolina.....	**91,603	**123,920	**9,538	**91,603	**123,920	**9,538	**91,603	**123,920	58,471	112,312	6,666	21
Tennessee.....	41,761	142,087	41,825	41,761	142,087	41,825	41,761	142,087	107,677	123,191	5,917	43
Texas.....	35,839	14,466	1,535	35,839	14,466	1,535	35,839	14,466	67,893	156,428	27,406	27,406
Vermont.....	100,690	94,184	1,535	100,690	94,184	1,535	100,690	94,184	45,667	18,316	1,215	1,215
Virginia.....	46,661	46,661	2,496	46,661	46,661	2,496	46,661	46,661	84,920	128,386	9,079	9,079
West Virginia.....	43,440	103,630	2,496	43,440	103,630	2,496	43,440	103,630	46,243	67,591	7,986	69
Wisconsin.....	94,606	103,630	2,496	94,606	103,630	2,496	94,606	103,630	144,400	114,619	7,986	69
Total.....	1,998,557	2,040,890	40,625	1,998,557	2,040,890	40,625	1,998,557	2,040,890	4,454,416	4,444,952	308,578	10,376
Plurality.....	42,303	40,625	54,316	42,303	40,625	54,316	42,303	40,625	9,464	9,219,947	10,376	10,376
Total vote.....	4,134,458	8,025,975	277,601	4,134,458	8,025,975	277,601	4,134,458	8,025,975	9,219,947	9,219,947	10,376	10,376

*In Connecticut, the vote for Sheriff is taken. In New York, the average vote on four of the five State officers chosen, excluding Secretary of State. In Nebraska, Democratic and Anti-Monopoly vote combined on Judge. †Scattering 106. **Vote of the two Democratic candidates is combined. ‡The vote for Chief Judge. §The Regular and Independent Republican vote is combined. †In these States the vote on Lieutenant-Governor was taken, as being, from special causes, a fairer test of party strength. In the others the principal State officer was taken. Where State officers were not elected, the Congressional vote was taken. In Georgia, Congressmen-at-large was taken. ††American, 707; scattering, 989.

PRINCIPAL COMMITTEES OF THE XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

[*Democrats. †Readjusters, Greenbackers and Independents.]

THE SENATE.

FINANCE.

Mr. Morrill, Vermont.
 Sherman, Ohio.
 Jones, Nevada.
 Allison, Iowa.
 Aldrich, Rhode Island.
 Miller, New York.
 *Bayard, Delaware.
 *Voorhees, Indiana.
 *Beck, Kentucky.
 *McPherson, New Jersey.
 *Harris, Tennessee.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Allison, Iowa.
 Logan, Illinois.
 Dawes, Massachusetts.
 Plumb, Kansas.
 Hale, Maine.
 *Beck, Kentucky.
 *Ransom, North Carolina.
 *Cockrell, Missouri.
 *Call, Florida.

JUDICIARY.

Mr. Edmunds, Vermont.
 Logan, Illinois.
 Ingalls, Kansas.
 McMillan, Minnesota.
 Hoar, Massachusetts.
 *Garland, Arkansas.
 *Bayard, Delaware.
 *Lamar, Mississippi.
 *Pugh, Alabama.

COMMERCE.

Mr. McMillan, Minnesota.
 J. Jones, Nevada.
 Conger, Michigan.
 Frye, Maine.
 Miller, New York.

WAYS AND MEANS.

*Mr. Morrison, Illinois.
 *Mills, Texas.
 *Blount, Georgia.
 *Blackburn, Kentucky.
 *Hewitt, New York.
 *Herbert, Alabama.
 *Hurd, Ohio.
 *Jones, Arkansas.
 Kelley, Pennsylvania.
 Kasson, Iowa.
 McKinley, Ohio.
 Hiscock, New York.
 Russell, Massachusetts.

APPROPRIATIONS.

*Mr. Randall, Pennsylvania.
 *Forney, Alabama.
 *Ellis, Louisiana.
 *Holman, Indiana.
 *Hancock, Texas.
 *Townshend, Illinois.
 *Hutchins, New York.
 *Follett, Ohio.
 *Burnes, Missouri.
 Keifer, Ohio.
 Cannon, Illinois.
 Ryan, Kansas.
 Calkins, Indiana.
 Horr, Michigan.
 Washburn, Minnesota.

*Mr. Ransom, North Carolina.
 *Coke, Texas.
 *Farley, California.
 *Vest, Missouri.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. Miller, California.
 Sherman, Ohio.
 Lapham, New York.
 Edmunds, Vermont.
 Wilson, Iowa.
 *Morgan, Alabama.
 *Pendleton, Ohio.
 *Vance, North Carolina.
 *Brown, Georgia.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. Logan, Illinois.
 Cameron, Pennsylvania.
 Harrison, Indiana.
 Sewell, New Jersey.
 Hawley, Connecticut.
 *Cockrell, Missouri.
 *Maxey, Texas.
 *Hampton, South Carolina.
 *Camden, West Virginia.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. Cameron, Pennsylvania.
 Anthony, Rhode Island.
 Hale, Maine.
 †Mahone (Re.), Virginia.
 Miller, California.
 *McPherson, New Jersey.
 *Jones, Florida.
 *Farley, California.
 *Butler, South Carolina.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Plumb, Kansas.
 Hill, Colorado.
 Blair, New Hampshire.

THE HOUSE.

JUDICIARY.

*Mr. Tucker, Virginia.
 *Hammond, Georgia.
 *Culberson, Texas.
 *Moulton, Illinois.
 *Broadhead, Missouri.
 *Dorsheimer, New York.
 *Collins, Massachusetts.
 *Seney, Ohio.
 *Maybury, Michigan.
 Reed, Maine.
 E. B. Taylor, Ohio.
 McCoid, Iowa.
 Browne, Indiana.
 Poland, Vermont.
 Bisbee, Florida.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

*Mr. Buckner, Missouri.
 *Ermentrout, Pennsylvania.
 *Potter, New York.
 *Hunt, Louisiana.
 *Miller, Texas.
 *Candler, Georgia.
 *Wilkins, Ohio.
 *Yaple, Michigan.
 Dingley, Maine.
 †Brumm, Pennsylvania.
 Adams, Illinois.
 Henderson, Iowa.
 †Hooper (Re.), Virginia.

Mr. Van Wyck, Nebraska.
 Dolph, Oregon.
 *Walker, Arkansas.
 *Morgan, Alabama.
 *Slater, Oregon.
 *Gibson, Louisiana.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. Dawes, Massachusetts.
 Ingalls, Kansas.
 Harrison, Indiana.
 Cameron, Wisconsin.
 Bowen, Colorado.
 *Coke, Texas.
 *Walker, Arkansas.
 *Slater, Oregon.
 *Gorman, Maryland.

RAILROADS.

Mr. Sawyer, Wisconsin.
 Hawley, Connecticut.
 Sewell, New Jersey.
 Sabin, Minnesota.
 †Kiddleberger (Re.), Virginia.
 Cullom, Illinois.
 *Lamar, Mississippi.
 *Williams, Kentucky.
 *Jonas, Louisiana.
 *Brown, Georgia.
 *Kenna, West Virginia.

CLAIMS.

Mr. Cameron, Wisconsin.
 Hoar, Massachusetts.
 Pike, New Hampshire.
 Dolph, Oregon.
 Manderson, Nebraska.
 *Jackson, Tennessee.
 *George, Mississippi.
 *Gibson, Louisiana.
 *Kenna, West Virginia.

COINAGE.

*Mr. Bland, Missouri.
 *Dowd, North Carolina.
 *Hardy, New York.
 *Nicholls, Georgia.
 *Pusey, Iowa.
 *Lanham, Texas.
 *Tully, California.
 Belford, Colorado.
 Lacey, Michigan.
 Chace, Rhode Island.
 Everhart, Pennsylvania.
 Luna (Del.), New Mexico.

COMMERCE.

*Mr. Reagan, Texas.
 *Clardy, Missouri.
 *Turner, Kentucky.
 *Dunn, Arkansas.
 *Seymour, Connecticut.
 *Glascoc, California.
 *Woodward, Wisconsin.
 *Boyle, Pennsylvania.
 *Barksdale, Mississippi.
 O'Neill, Pennsylvania.
 Davis, Illinois.
 Wadsworth, New York.
 Long, Massachusetts.
 Stewart, Vermont.
 Peters, Kansas.

Principal Committees—[Continued.]

RIVERS AND HARBORS.

*Mr. Willis, Kentucky.
 *Blanchard, Louisiana.
 *Jones, Alabama.
 *Gibson, West Virginia.
 *Rankin, Wisconsin.
 *Breckinridge, Arkansas.
 *Murphy, Iowa.
 *Sumner, California.
 *Houseman, Michigan.
 Henderson, Illinois.
 Bayne, Pennsylvania.
 Robinson, Ohio.
 Chace, Rhode Island.
 Stone, Massachusetts.
 Burleigh, New York.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Curtin, Pennsylvania.
 *Belmont, New York.
 *Deuster, Wisconsin.
 *Clements, Georgia.
 *Cox, North Carolina.
 *G. D. Wise, Virginia.
 *Stewart, Texas.
 *Lamb, Indiana.
 Rice, Massachusetts.
 Wait, Connecticut.
 Ketcham, New York.
 Phelps, New Jersey.
 Hitt, Illinois.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Rosecrans, California.
 *Slocum, New York.
 *Dibrell, Tennessee.
 *Morgan, Missouri.
 *Wolford, Kentucky.
 *Nicholls, Georgia.

*Mr. Murray, Ohio.

*Duncan, Pennsylvania.
 Steele, Indiana.
 Bayne, Pennsylvania.
 †Lyman, Massachusetts.
 Laird, Nebraska.
 Cutcheson, Michigan.
 *Maginnis (Del.), M'tana.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Cox, New York.
 *Morse, Massachusetts.
 *Talbot, Maryland.
 *Buchanan, Georgia.
 *Eaton, Connecticut.
 *Ballentine, Tennessee.
 *McAdoo, New Jersey.
 Harmer, Pennsylvania.
 Thomas, Illinois.
 Goff, West Virginia.
 Boutelle, Maine.

PUBLIC LANDS.

*Mr. Cobb, Indiana.
 *Scales, North Carolina.
 *Oates, Alabama.
 *Shaw, Illinois.
 *Lewis, Louisiana.
 *Henley, California.
 *Van Eaton, Mississippi.
 Belford, Colorado.
 Strait, Minnesota.
 Anderson, Kansas.
 Payson, Illinois.
 Brents (Del.), Washington Territory.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

*Mr. Wellborn, Texas.
 *Graves, Missouri.
 *Stevens, New York.

*Mr. Peel, Arkansas.
 *Pierce, Tennessee.
 *Finerty, Illinois.
 *Skinner, North Carolina.
 Smith, Pennsylvania.
 George, Oregon.
 Perkins, Kansas.
 Nelson, Minnesota.
 Oury (Del.), Arizona.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

*Mr. Cassidy, Nevada.
 *Throckmorton, Texas.
 *Cabell, Virginia.
 *Thompson, Kentucky.
 *Jordan, Ohio.
 *Crisp, Georgia.
 *Post, Pennsylvania.
 Wilson, Iowa.
 Millard, New York.
 Dunham, Illinois.
 Hanback, Kansas.

CLAIMS.

*Mr. McMillin, Tennessee.
 *Dowd, North Carolina.
 *Tilghman, South Carolina.
 *Warner, Ohio.
 *Van Alstyne, New York.
 *Dockery, Missouri.
 *Wood, Indiana.
 *Lore, Delaware.
 *Snyder, West Virginia.
 Ray, New Hampshire.
 Price, Wisconsin.
 †Ochiltree, Texas.
 Ellwood, Illinois.
 Brown, Pennsylvania.
 Ray, New York.

THE HISTORY OF CORRUPTION.*

Statement showing the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government from its Organization to June 30, 1879, and the amount of Losses, and the ratio of such Losses per \$1,000 to the aggregate Received and Disbursed, arranged as nearly as practicable in periods of Administrations; also, in the periods prior and subsequent to June 30, 1861; prepared by the Treasury Department in answer to numerous inquiries. Revision of reply to Senate resolution of February 9, 1876, extending the comparison therein made to June 30, 1879.

ADMINISTRATION.	Term of Service—Yrs	Total Receipts from Customs, Internal Revenue, Public Lands, Loans, Dividends, Interest, Premiums, Direct Tax, and Miscellaneous.			Total Disbursements on act of Public Debt, Premiums, War, Navy, Pensions, Interest, Indians and all civil expenses, exclusive of Post Office, which receives and disburses its own revenues			RECAPITULATION *		
		Receipts.	Losses.	Loss on \$1000	Disbursements.	Losses.	Loss on \$1000	Amount Involved.	Total Loss.	Loss on \$1000
Wash'gton.	8	\$56,448,721	\$210,552	\$3 72	\$55,426,822	\$38,498	\$0 69	\$112,560,504	\$250,970	\$2 22
Adams, J....	4	46,085,418	42,250	91	43,811,926	190,950	4 35	90,733,612	235,412	2 59
Jefferson ...	8	108,238,978	287,260	2 65	107,686,312	303,834	2 82	219,072,736	663,468	2 75
Madison	8	266,246,515	294 975	1 10	255,105,106	1,855,447	7 27	526,764,050	2,191,660	4 16
Monroe	8	178,649,904	629,947	3 52	188,437,780	2,492,536	13 22	376,328,275	3,229,787	8 58
Adams, J.Q.	4	97,818,055	332,953	3 40	97,264,000	513,829	5 28	201,488,077	885,374	4 39
Jackson	8	255,182,775	1,412,388	5 53	223,546,050	2,306,237	10 31	500,081,748	3,761,112	7 52
Van Buren ..	4	129,948,549	392,328	3 01	137,094,438	2,899,654	21 15	285,327,949	3,343,792	11 71
Harrison	4	116,736,005	429,981	3 68	109,187,401	1,133,242	10 37	244,590,156	1,565,903	6 40
Tyler	4	201,857,508	18,110	0 08	205,194,701	1,712,170	8 34	428,913,687	1,732,851	4 08
Polk.....	2	211,908,613	276,279	1 30	194,370,493	1,485,193	7 64	432,861,677	1,814,409	4 19
Taylor....	4	282,179,830	213,002	75	285,638,876	1,674,853	5 86	608,257,816	2,167,982	3 56
Pierce.....	4	312,359,680	194,004	62	328,183,268	2,292,825	6 98	697,500,871	2,565,108	3 81
Buchanan...	4	4,670,460,138	508,494	10	4,667,457,921	6,599,023	1 41	9,386,697,144	7,200,984	76
Lincoln.....	4	4,042,316,438	2,562,722	63	3,891,576,259	1,889,641	48	8,014,908,984	4,619,600	57
Johnson.....	8	5,318,698,324	1,189,140	22	5,287,604,646	1,138,541	21	10,842,922,583	2,622,479	8-1/2
Grant.....	8	1,728,979,907	none	none	1,557,034,964	1,384	00	3,333,629,856	2,677	10ml
Hayes.....	2	18,024,115,418	8,934,375	49	17,634,620,963	28,527,858	1 61	36,317,639,725	38,887,568	1 07
Prior to June 30, 1861.....	...	\$2,263,660,611	\$4,734,020	\$2 09	\$2,230,947,173	\$18,899,269	\$8 47	\$4,719,481,157	\$24,441,829	\$5 17
From July 1, '61, June 30, '79.....	...	15,760,454,807	4,260,375	27	15,403,673,790	9,628,589	62	31,598,158,568	14,445,739	46

* Including all other amounts collected or disbursed, and the losses thereon.

RANK OF STATES, WITH DIVISIONS OF POPULATION.

State and Rank in the Union.	Population.	Males. Females.	Native. Foreign.	White. Colored.
1 New York	5,083,810	2,506,283 2,577,527	3,872,372 1,211,438	5,017,116 66,694
2 Pennsylvania	4,282,786	2,136,635 2,146,151	3,695,253 587,533	4,197,106 85,680
3 Ohio	3,198,239	1,614,165 1,584,074	2,803,469 394,743	3,118,344 79,895
4 Illinois	3,078,769	1,587,433 1,491,336	2,495,177 583,592	3,032,174 46,595
5 Missouri	2,168,804	1,127,424 1,041,380	1,957,564 211,240	2,023,568 145,236
6 Indiana	1,978,362	1,010,676 967,686	1,834,597 143,765	1,939,094 39,268
7 Massachusetts	1,783,012	858,475 924,537	1,339,919 443,093	1,764,004 19,008
8 Kentucky	1,648,708	832,675 816,032	1,589,237 59,471	1,377,187 271,521
9 Michigan	1,636,331	862,276 774,055	1,247,985 388,346	1,614,078 22,253
10 Iowa	1,624,620	848,234 776,386	1,363,132 261,488	1,614,666 9,954
11 Texas	1,592,574	838,719 753,855	1,478,058 114,516	1,197,499 395,075
12 Tennessee	1,542,463	769,374 773,089	1,525,881 16,582	1,139,120 403,343
13 Georgia	1,539,048	761,184 777,864	1,528,733 10,315	814,251 724,797
14 Virginia	1,512,806	745,839 766,967	1,498,139 14,667	880,981 631,825
15 North Carolina	1,400,047	688,203 711,844	1,396,368 3,679	867,478 532,569
16 Wisconsin	1,315,480	680,106 635,374	910,063 405,417	1,309,622 5,858
17 Alabama	1,262,794	622,890 639,904	1,253,121 9,673	662,328 600,466
18 Mississippi	1,131,592	567,137 564,455	1,122,429 9,168	479,371 652,221
19 New Jersey	1,130,983	559,823 571,160	909, 98 221,585	1,091,947 39,036
20 Kansas	995,966	536,725 459,241	886,261 109,705	952,056 43,910
21 South Carolina	995,622	490,469 505,153	987,981 7,641	391,224 604,398
22 Louisiana	940,103	468,833 471,270	885,964 54,139	455,007 485,096
23 Maryland	934,632	462,004 472,628	851,984 82,648	724,718 209,914
24 California	864,686	518,271 346,415	572,006 292,680	767,266 97,420
25 Arkansas	802,564	416,383 386,181	792,269 10,295	591,611 210,953
26 Minnesota	780,806	419,262 361,544	513,107 267,699	776,940 3,866
27 Maine	648,945	324,084 324,861	590,076 58,869	646,903 2,042
28 Connecticut	622,683	305,886 316,797	492,879 129,804	610,884 11,799
29 West Virginia	618,443	314,479 303,964	600,214 18,229	592,606 25,837
30 Nebraska	452,433	249,275 203,158	355,043 97,390	449,806 2,627
31 New Hampshire	346,984	170,575 176,409	300,961 46,023	346,264 720
32 Vermont	332,286	166,888 165,398	291,340 40,946	331,243 1,043
33 Rhode Island	276,528	133,033 143,495	202,598 73,930	269,931 6,597
34 Florida	267,351	135,393 131,958	257,631 9,720	141,832 125,519
35 Colorado	194,649	129,471 65,178	154,869 39,780	191,452 3,197
36 District of Columbia	177,638	83,594 94,044	160,523 17,115	118,236 59,402
37 Oregon	174,767	103,388 71,379	143,327 30,440	163,087 11,680
38 Delaware	146,654	74,153 72,501	137,182 9,472	120,198 26,456

Rank of States, With Divisions of Population.—[Concluded.]

State and Rank in the Union.	Population.	Males. Females.	Native. Foreign.	White. Colored.
39 Utah*	143,906	74,470 69,436	99,974 43,932	142,380 1,526
40 Dakota*	135,180	82,302 52,818	83,387 51,793	133,177 2,003
41 New Mexico*	118,430	63,751 54,679	108,498 9,932	108,127 10,303
42 Washington*	75,120	45,977 29,143	59,259 15,861	67,349 7,771
43 Nevada	62,265	42,043 20,252	36,623 25,642	53,574 8,691
44 Arizona*	40,441	28,202 12,239	24,419 15,022	35,178 5,263
45 Montana*	39,157	28,180 10,977	27,640 11,515	35,446 3,711
46 Idaho*	32,011	21,818 10,793	22,629 9,982	29,011 3,600
47 Wyoming*	20,788	14,151 6,637	14,943 5,845	19,436 1,352
*Territories. Totals	50,152,866	25,520,582 24,632,284	43,475,506 6,677,360	43,404,876 6,747,990

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

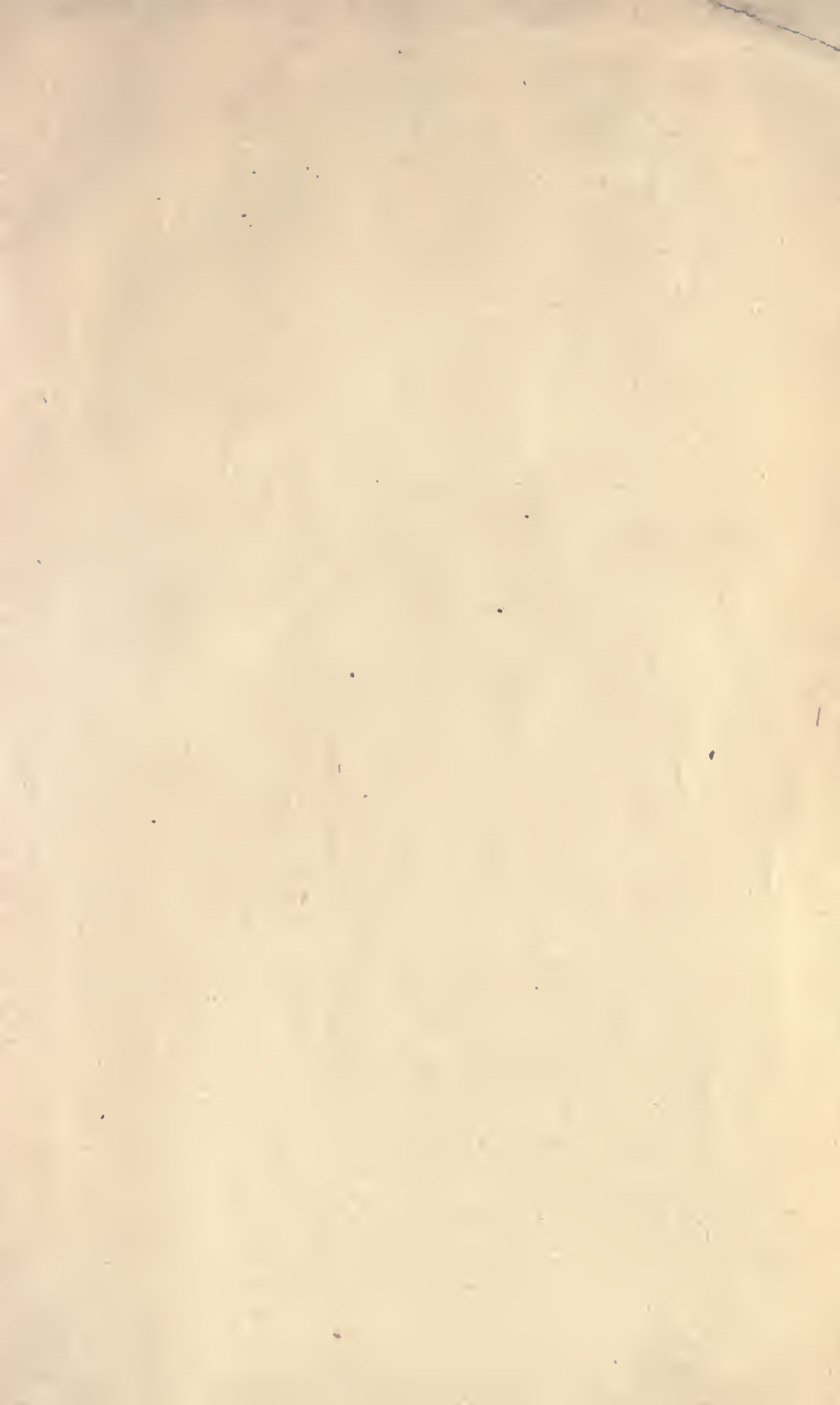
	Chief Justices.	Associate Justices.	State Whence Appointed.	Term of Service.	Yrs. of Service.	Born.	Died.
1	John Jay*	John Rutledge*	New York	1789—1795	6	1745	1829
		William Cushing	South Carolina	1789—1791	2	1739	1800
		James Wilson	Massachusetts	1789—1810	21	1733	1810
		John Blair*	Pennsylvania	1789—1798	9	1742	1798
		Robert H. Harrison*	Virginia	1789—1796	7	1732	1800
		James Iredell	Maryland	1789—1790	1	1745	1790
		Thomas Johnson*	North Carolina	1790—1799	9	1751	1799
		William Patterson	Maryland	1791—1793	2	1732	1819
2	John Rutledge†	Samuel Chase	New Jersey	1793—1806	13	1745	1806
3	Oliver Ellsworth*	Alfred Moore*	South Carolina	1795—1795	1	1739	1800
		Bushr'd Washington	Maryland	1796—1801	5	1745	1807
4	John Marshall	Alfred Moore*	Connecticut	1796—1801	5	1745	1807
		William Johnson	Virginia	1798—1829	31	1762	1829
		Brockh't Livingston	North Carolina	1799—1804	5	1755	1810
		Thomas Todd	Virginia	1801—1835	34	1755	1835
		Joseph Story	South Carolina	1804—1834	30	1771	1834
		Gabriel Duval*	New York	1806—1823	17	1757	1823
		Smith Thompson	Kentucky	1807—1826	19	1765	1826
		Robert Trimble	Massachusetts	1811—1845	34	1779	1845
		John McLean	Maryland	1811—1836	25	1752	1844
		Henry Baldwin	New York	1823—1845	22	1767	1845
		James M. Wayne†	Kentucky	1826—1828	2	1777	1828
5	Roger B. Taney	John Catron	Ohio	1829—1861	32	1785	1861
		Philip P. Barbour	Pennsylvania	1830—1846	16	1779	1846
		John Catron	Georgia	1835—1867	32	1790	1867
		John McKinley	Maryland	1836—1864	28	1777	1864
		Peter V. Daniel	Virginia	1836—1841	5	1783	1841
		Samuel Nelson*	Tennessee	1837—1865	28	1778	1865
		Levi Woodbury	Alabama	1837—1852	15	1780	1852
		Robert C. Grier*	Virginia	1841—1860	19	1785	1860
		Benjamin R. Curtis*	New York	1845—1872	27	1792	1873
		John A. Campbell	New Hampshire	1845—1851	6	1789	1851
		Nathan Clifford	Pennsylvania	1846—1869	23	1794	1870
		Noah H. Swayne*	Massachusetts	1851—1857	6	1809	1874
		Samuel F. Miller	Alabama	1853—1861	8	1811	.....
		David Davis*	Maine	1858 .....	.....	1803	1881
		Stephen J. Field	Ohio	1861 .....	.....	1805	.....
6	Salmon P. Chase	William Strong*	Iowa	1862 .....	.....	1816	.....
		Joseph P. Bradley	Illinois	1862—1877	15	1815	.....
		Ward Hunt*	California	1866 .....	.....	1816	.....
		John M. Harlan	Ohio	1864—1873	9	1808	1873
		Stanley Matthews	Pennsylvania	1870—1880	10	1808	.....
		Horace Gray	New Jersey	1870 .....	.....	1813	.....
		Roscoe Conkling*	New York	1872 .....	.....	1811	.....
		Samuel Blatchford	Ohio	1874 .....	.....	1816	.....
7	Morrison R. Waite	John M. Harlan	Kentucky	1877 .....	.....	1833	.....
		William B. Woods	Georgia	1880 .....	.....	1826	.....
		Stanley Matthews	Ohio	1881 .....	.....	.....	.....
		Horace Gray	Massachusetts	1881 .....	.....	.....	.....
		Roscoe Conkling*	New York	1882 .....	.....	.....	.....
		Samuel Blatchford	New York	1882 .....	.....	.....	.....

* Resigned. † Presided one term of the court; appointment not confirmed by the Senate.

† The Supreme Court, at its first session in 1790, consisted of a Chief Justice and five Associates. The number of Associate Justices was increased to six in 1807 by the appointment of Thomas Todd; increased to eight in 1837 by the appointments of John Catron and John McKinley; increased to nine in 1863 by the appointment of Stephen J. Field; decreased to eight on the death of John Catron in 1865; decreased to seven on the death of James M. Wayne in 1867; and again increased to eight in 1870, with a view to get the legal tender decision—a policy for such precedents are found in the governments of England and France.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO.	NAMES.	BORN.	INAUGURATED.	TERM OF OFFICE.	DIED.	NATIVE OF	RESIDENCE WHEN ELECTED.	POLITICAL PARTY.
1	George Washington...	Feb. 22, 1732	April 30, 1789	8 years.....	Dec. 14, 1799	Virginia.	Virginia.	Federal.
2	John Adams.....	Oct. 30, 1735	March 4, 1797	4 years.....	July 4, 1826	Mass.	Mass.	"
3	Thos. Jefferson.....	April 2, 1743	" 4, 1801	8 years.....	July 4, 1826	Virginia.	Virginia.	Republican.
4	James Madison	Mar. 16, 1751	" 4, 1809	8 years.....	June 28, 1837	"	"	"
5	James Monroe.....	April 28, 1759	" 4, 1817	8 years.....	July 4, 1831	"	"	"
6	John Quincy Adams...	July 11, 1767	" 4, 1825	4 years.....	Feb. 23, 1847	Mass.	Mass.	Coalition.
7	Andrew Jackson.....	Mar. 15, 1767	" 4, 1829	8 years.....	June 8, 1845	S. Carolina.	Tennessee.	Democrat.
8	Martin Van Buren.....	Dec. 5, 1782	" 4, 1837	4 years.....	July 24, 1862	New York.	New York.	"
9	Wm. Henry Harrison..	Feb. 9, 1773	" 4, 1841	1 month.....	April 4, 1841	Virginia.	Ohio.	Whig
10	John Tyler.....	Mar. 29, 1790	April 6, 1841	3 yrs. 11 mos..	Jan. 17, 1862	"	Virginia.	"
11	James Knox Polk.....	Nov. 2, 1795	March 4, 1845	4 years.....	June 15, 1849	N. Carolina.	Tennessee.	Democrat.
12	Zachary Taylor.....	Nov. 24, 1784	" 4, 1849	1 yr. 4 mos.....	July 9, 1850	Virginia.	Louisiana.	Whig.
13	Millard Fillmore.....	Jan. 7, 1800	July 9, 1850	2 years 8 mos.	Mar. 8, 1874	New York.	New York.	"
14	Franklin Pierce.....	Nov. 23, 1804	March 4, 1853	4 years.....	Oct. 8, 1869	N. Hamp.	N. Hamp.	Democrat.
15	James Buchanan.....	April 23, 1791	" 4, 1857	4 years.....	June 1, 1868	Penn.	Penn.	"
16	Abraham Lincoln.....	Feb. 12, 1809	" 4, 1861	4 yrs. 40 days..	April 15, 1865	Kentucky.	Illinois.	Republican.
17	Andrew Johnson.....	Dec. 29, 1808	April 15, 1865	3 yrs. 10½ mos.	July 31, 1875	N. Carolina.	Tennessee.	"
18	Ulysses S. Grant.....	April 27, 1822	March 4, 1869	8 years.....	.....	Ohio.	Illinois.	"
19	Rutherford B. Hayes..	Oct. 4, 1822	" 5, 1877	4 years.....	.....	Vermont.	Ohio.	"
20	James A. Garfield.....	Nov. 19, 1831	" 4, 1881	6½ months.	Sept. 19, 1881	Ohio.	"	"
21	Chester A. Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830	Sept. 20, 1881	Not expired....		Vermont.	New York.	"



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